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U.S. Ties Arms Cut.

Lets Are Told lo Take Down Radar in Siberia

By Paul Lewis New York Times Service GENEVA -- The Reagan administration threatened Wednes-day to declare the Soviet Union in Hoseh" of the 1972 treaministration also said it of conclude further arms

agreements with the Soviet until the radar station had en taken down. It warned that it was reserving "all its rights" to repudiate the trea'y unless Moscow agreed to dismantle a radar station it is building

oear Krasnoyarsk. These threats were contained in a statement issued after a special round of talks held every five years between the United States and the Soviet Union to discuss how the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty was

working. The Soviet Union did not make any immediate comment. The chief Soviet delegate at the conference, Viktor P. Karpov, scheduled a

press conference for Thursday. This was the third ABM review conference, and the American delegation was led by William F. Burns, director of the Arms Control and

Disarmament Agency.

The statement said the United tates had told the Soviet Union hat the phased array radar near asnoyarsk constituted "a signifimats: violation" of the treaty be-ramie it could be part of a nation-leary anti-ballistic missile defense m, which is prohibited under

972 accord. ch a development would give oviet Union the capability to down incoming U.S. missiles 'erode" the credibility of ca's nuclear deterrent, the

of the many, since Masson was compenter who had been dragged not prepared to satisfy U.S. conoceans over the tasker station during the weeklong review conference.

The statement said the U.S. deleation had made it clear to the Soviet Union during the talks that the continued existence of the station made it impossible to conclude any further arms agreements in the Strategic Arms Reduction

Talks or defense and space areas."
The United States acknowledged that the Soviet Union had slowed down work on the radar station and might even have frozen all con-See ARMS, Page 6

Klosk

OAU Applauds Saharan Plan

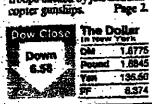
ADDIS ABABA (Renters) -The conditional acceptance of a UN peace plan by Moroc-co and the Polisario from was welcomed Wednesday by Ide Oumarou, secretary-general of the Organization of African

He had the organization would try to do its part in helping to implement the plan to end the conflict in the Westere Sahara. He rejected as "not valid" Morocco's opposition to OAU involveme such a plan. Details of the UN proposals have not been made public.



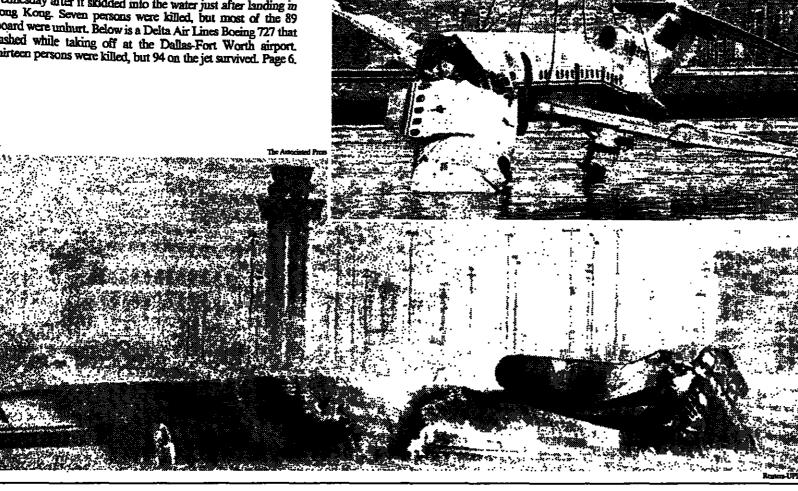
Geonadi I. Gerasimov, 2 Kremlin spokesman, con-firmed that Soviet lighters sided Aighan troops as they buttled for control of the city of Kunduz. Page 2.

Concret News Burnes threatened a crackdown on protesters holding government offices. Page 6. Kards access bracks of using posson gas in attack by 60,000 troops backed by jets and heli-



20 Are Killed in 2 Airline Crashes

A Chinese Trident jetliner being lifted from Kowloon Bay on Wednesday after it skidded into the water just after landing in Hong Kong. Seven persons were killed, but most of the 89 aboard were unhurt. Below is a Delta Air Lines Boeing 727 that crashed while taking off at the Dallas-Fort Worth airport. Thirteen persons were killed, but 94 on the jet survived. Page 6.



'February Events' Still Haunting Azerbaijani City

By Bill Keller

New York Times Service SUMGAIT, U.S.S.R. — It is six months since the weekend of horror when Albert M. Mamedov called his neighbors to gather their children and come quickly, because a mob was going door to door, hunting for Armenians.

Six months since Iskui Isanyan lay giving birth to her son and listening to the sound of rioters and troops in the streets. Six months since Tale Ismailov, drunk from a be Reagan administration birthday party, picked up an iron rod and waded into the murderous crowd to finish off an Armenian

It is six months since this quiet, ethnically mixed industrial city in eastern Azerbaijan, where no one seemed to care all that much about the dispute between the Armenian and Azerbaijani republics over control of a region called Nagorno-Karabakh, erupted in a massacre.

The "February events," as the anti-Armenian tints are delicately called in Sumgait, left 32 people dead and lent an air of menace to an ethnic crisis that has not compictely abated.

This correspondent was the first Western reporter allowed to visit Sumgait since the Soviet government imposed travel restrictions in

the region in February. The city is peaceful now, but not

The 26 Armenians and 6 Azerbaijanis who died in the spasm of

Dollar Rises On Japanese Statement

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK - The dollar rose to its highest level in almost 10 months against the yen on Wednesday after the Japanese central bank ruled out joining the United States and Western European nations in raising interest rates.

Investors snapped up dollars, betting that relatively high U.S. in-terest rates would maintain the attractiveness of dollar-denominated bank accounts and bonds.

The dollar rose to 136.50 yen in New York from 134.85 yen Tuesday, after hitting an interday high of about 136.80 yen. The dollar also climbed to 1,8775 Deutsche marks, up from 1.8668 DM on Tuesday.

The yen went through the floor," one London dealer said. The dollar's gains against the year also strengthened it against other currencies, dealers said.

In Tokyo, Bank of Japan officials said the central bank does not regard recent moves of the yen gainst the dollar as significant. They also said the central bank does not plan to change its official discount rate, charged on loans to banks, from the current 2.5 percent

"The markets regarded the state-ment as a sign the Bank of Japan is allowing the yen to depreciate fur-ther," said Koichi Fukuda, a corporate dealer at the Bank of Tokyo.

After suffering initial setbacks when the dollar began its most recent climb, Japanese exporters have changed their strategies and are on the rebound. By finding less expensive sources for their components, shifting to overseas manufacturing and cutting costs at home, Ispanese companies are do-

See DOLLAR, Page 13

violence are long buried. The ran-sacked apartments have been re-paired, and the cars and buses set that prided itself on its ethnic harafire by rioters have been towed mony. away. The troops called in to restore order had been sent home by early April.

The trials of the young Azerbaijanis arrested in the riots are re-menians have left, and some of ported regularly in Sumgait's Rus- those who remain are skittish. sian- and Azerbaijani-language

Nine young men have been sentenced — Tale Ismailov was the first, receiving 15 years for murder others still under investigation.

tion that has mostly, but not entire- and we are still here."

The riots caused an exodus that is still continuing, in Sungait and the men in other Azerbaijani cities. Two Sunday. thousand of Sumgait's 10.000 Ar-

"They were afraid," said Mrs. Isanyan, whose in-laws moved to Yerevan, the Armenian capital, af-

"What they were afraid of, I provoked by the Armenian side." -and 33 more are on trial, with 52 don't know. No one came to our flat, no one attacked us. But still, Sumgait's Azerbaijani majority it since March 16. "Every Azerbai-A team supervised by the federal there was a lot of talk, and some that the riots on Feb. 27, 28 and 29

The older Armenian men who used to outnumber Azerbaijanis at gion of Armenia, who insisted on the spirited backgammon game in the city park that overlooks the left behind, said that since the dis-Caspian Sea no longer come, said the men assembled there this past Autonomous Region became heat-

Armenian friends," said Khilal Verdiyev, 63, a teacher at the local chemical institute. "Some of them their vegetables at local bazaars in were frightened away. Some just an attempt to drive them back to feel ashamed to show their faces Azerbaijan. because they know the trouble was

It is accepted wisdom among prosecutor continues an investiga- people were alraid. They are gone, were deliberately contrived by Armenian extremists in order to discredit Azerbaijan in the battle for the world's sympathy.

The chief prosecutor for the strain. Azerbaijani Republic, Ilyas A. IsSumgait is a young city of
mailov, who is not known to be 265,000 people, a city of steel and related to Tale Ismailov, said in an interview that there was no evithe Azerbaijani elders have decided the matter.

"We are ready to be friends," said Mr. Verdiyev. "We have al- Azerbaijan. ways been friends. But the friendship is not the same as it was."

3.500 Azerbaijani refugees have rule. Although Azerbaijanis are moved into Sumgait from villages predominantly Moslem and Armenia Azerbaijanis are predominantly Moslem and Armenia Azerbaijanis are predominantly Moslem and Armenia are a fallowed and armenia are a fallowed as a fallo in Armenia, part of a larger wave nians mainly Orthodox Christian, fleeing what they say is continuing persecution at the hands of Armenian nationalists.

One refugee from the Masis repute over the Nagorno-Karabakh ed in February, Armenians have burned the houses of Azerbaijani villagers, refused to sell them food

and prevented them from selling

"You see, there are a lot of Sumgaits," said Zulfi S. Gadzhiyev, the Communist Party leader in Sumgajuni region of Armenia is a little Sumpair."

The refugees add their new grievances to the general lore of ethnic

petrochemical factories, built in 1949 by specialists recruited from dence to support this conclusion. Azerbaijan, Armenia, Siberia and But around the backgammon table, many other parts of the Soviet Union. It is a half-hour's drive from Baku, a cosmopolitan petroleum center that is the capital of

ip is not the same as it was."

Mixed marriages are common in Meanwhile, city officials said

Sumgait, mixed neighborhoods the there are no mosques or churches in the city, no ethnic clubs or schools.

Polish Party Agrees to Talk On Solidarity; **Strikes Ending**

By Jackson Diehl

Washington Post Service
WARSAW — A landmark meeting Wednesday between Poland's Communist leadership and Lech Walesa, the Solidarity trade union chairman, ended with a tentative move toward cooperation.

The authorities agreed to discuss the legalization of the union, and Mr. Walesa called for an end to a wave of strikes.

Three hours of talks were held involving Mr. Walesa, two senior Communist officials, and a repre-sentative of the powerful Roman Catholic Church hierarchy.

Afterward, church and Solidarity officials said progress had been made toward a "roundtable" of negotiations that would consider trade union reforms, broadening of freedom of association, and formation of a "national patriotic coun-

Implicit in the offer of dialogue by the government of General Woj-ciech Jaruzelski, church and party officials said, was agreement to consider formulas for the re-estab-lishment of the East bloc's first free trade unions, though not in the same form in which they existed in 1980-81.

"Solidarity has to be the subject of very patient negotiations that will take a certain time," Andrzej Stelmachowski, a Catholic intellecanonymity to protect relatives she tual who helped arrange the meeting, said after the session. "We are at the beginning of a negotiation the result of which is impossible to

> Mr. Walesa, who has led a strike at the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk

for the last 10 days, issued a statement to striking workers around the country saying that he had agreed to further talks with the authorities and urging a quick end to

stoppages.
The participants in the discussions accepted that all matters related to the trade union movement would be discussed by the round:able," the statement said. "Sessions of the roundtable will take up the broad topic of cooperation in economic, social and political reforms

for the good of the country. There was no report by late in the evening of an end to strikes continuing in the Gdansk ship-yards and port, the port of Szcze-cin, or at a coal mine and steel mill in southern Poland. But workers leading the protests have already recognized Mr. Walesa's authority and delegated him to conduct ne gotiations on their behalf.

The conciliatory move by the union leader followed the first formal discussions he has held with the government since General Jaruzelski declared martial law to suppress the union in December 1981.

Mr. Walesa was received at a handsome government mansion in southern Warsaw by the interior minister, General Czeslaw Kiszczak and the central committee sec-retary, Stanislaw Ciosek, on the eighth anniversary of the day in which he signed the historic agreement creating Solidarity.

The 44-year-old Nobel Peace Prize winner was also accompanied by Bishop Jerzy Dabrowski, a repentative of the Catholic church

See POLAND, Page 6



See AZERBALJAN, Page 6 Lech Walesa shortly before he met with Polish leaders in Warsaw.

Office of Anti-Apartheid Group Bombed

By William Claiborne

Washington Past Service
JOHANNESBURG — A powerful bomb wrecked a six-story of-fice building in central Johannesburg on Wednesday that serves as the headquarters for several lead-

ing anti-apartheid groups. Twenty-three people were in-jured or treated for shock after the blast ripped through the building, tearing off part of its facade and collapsing the main lobby into the

The building, known as Khotso House, was headquarters for the South African Council of Churches, one of the few major anti-spartheid groups that has not been banned by the government. Among the groups using the building was a religious council

that has been enmeshed in a

church-state confrontation with

The building is in a racially black labor unions. Some anti-mixed neighborhood and for years apartheid activists have suggested has been a symbol of defiance of the attacks were carried out by Pretoria. It has been raided repeat-

edly by security police.

The Reverend Frank Chikane, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, said the bombing may have been in reaction to the strong position that churches have taken against apartheid. Vir-mally every other opposition group has been banned or severely re-

Desmond M. Tutu, the Anglican archbishop and 1984 Nobel Peace laureate, said, "We have no doubt that this act was committed by the perpetrators or supporters of apart-

in the past year there have been a series of unsolved bombings and arson attacks on offices of antiapartheid groups and militant House has offices of the Black tigated.

the minority white government in rightist vigilantes, either within or outside of the security forces, but opposition leaders have not specifically accused the police security branch of complicity.

The Khotso House blast bore similarities to an explosion last year that destroyed the central headquarters of the Congress of South African Trade Unions, the country's largest black labor federtion. Police bave made no arrests

in connection with that explosion. As in that bombing, explosives appeared to have been placed in the basement of Khotso House in such a position that they would weaken the structure of the building and

force its closure for safety reasons. In addition to the offices of the Council of Churches, Khotso group; the Transvaal Rural Action Committee, and several church organizations. Hundreds of impover-ished blacks visited the Black Sash office each day to consult with volunteers about problems confronted because of apartheid.

The United Democratic Front, a coalition of 700 anti-apartheid groups, and the Detainees Parents Support Committee also maintained headquarters in the building until they were banned earlier this

In recent months, several other black union headquarters throughout the country have been damaged in bombings or arson attacks.

A police spokesman said that the possibility of a link between the bombing of the South African Trade Unions headquarters and Wednesday's blast would be inves-

Missing in Action: Legacy of the Unknown Troubles the U.S.

By Steven Erlanger

End of a Famous Contraption

The Solex, the motorized bicycle that was one of the most

distinctive products of postwar France, will go out of production

at the end of the year, its Japanese-controlled maker said. Page 9.

New York Times Service NEW YORK -- On the wall of Ann Mills Griffiths's office in Washington is a framed rubbing of her brother's name from the Vietnam War Memorial Lieutenant Commander James B. Mills has been missing since Sept. 21, 1966, when his Navy F-4

was lost on a night mission over North Vietnam. In the nearly 22 years since, there has been no further information about him no sightings, no remains, "My brother is a classic case," said Ms. Griffiths, who for 10 years has been the executive director of the National League of Families of American Prisoners and Missing in Southeast Asia.

Although Lieutenant Mills was declared legally dead in 1978, he remains one of the 2.393 Americans unaccounted for in Indohina, 1,757 of them in Vietnam.

Lieutenant Mills, have been declared dead, that Americans had been seen alive could save one. Colonel Charles Shelton of the not simply be dismissed. china, 1,757 of them in Vietnam

ing ambivaience runs through nearly every discussion of the issue, one of the most emotionally charged legacies of a war in which more than 58,000 Americans died.

In the last year, the Americans and Vietnamese have made some progress in resolving that legacy of the missing, recently recing to joint search and excavation efforts on Vietnamese soil. But then a firm restatement of administration policy on Vietnam's larger aspirations to economic aid, trade and development caused Hanoi to suspend that agreement suddenly in early August - a suspension that was reversed Tuesday when the Vietnamese agreed to resume work on joint investiga-

ber office wall, she has never visited the Air Force, who was captured by Pathet Lao
memorial from which it comes. This seemforces in 1965, is symbolically listed as

Defense Department and administraAmerican prisoners and missing in Indotion officials acknowledge that efforts will china has been used politically. The Namissing or captured.

But while senior Reagan administration and Defense Department officials say they have no evidence that any American serviceman is alive and being held against his will in Indochina, well over 100 intelligence officers are working full time to find some. They are investigating 119 unresolved reports of first-hand sightings of Americans in Indochina, 58 said to be held as "prisoners" and 61 "nonprisoners."

Some regard this investment of time and money, so long after the fighting, as manipulative and macabre, prolonging the agony of the war. But Representative Stephen I Solarz, Democrat of New York, who heads ons in Vietnam. the House foreign relations subcommittee
All the Americans unaccounted for, like on Asian and Pacific affairs, said reports

"We want the fullest possible accounting," one official said before Hanoi's move Tuesday. "We know - not believe - that Hanoi could readily account for a number of missing Americans, a number probably in the hundreds."

One of the main anchors for this belief is the testimony of a Vietnamese refugee who left the country in 1978. The man said he had worked on the bodies of French and American military men, and that there was a warehouse with the remains of some 400 Americans on the shelves. The man's story checked out, officials say.

Like many emotional issues, the fate of

have to end eventually, as they ended after tional League of Families was formed in World War II, which left more than 78,000 the late 1960s, as a protest by some wives Americans unaccounted for, and after Ko-rea, which left more than 8,000 Americans Richard Nixon to mute them and play down the issue of their imprisoned or missing husbands

Later in the war, the families were invit-ed to the White House, where they were serenaded with stirring renditions of The Impossible Dream" and lauded for their patriotism and fortitude

Mr. Nixon tried to enlist their support as a counterweight to the anti-war movement, creating some bitter splits in the National League of Families, which tried to remain nonpolitical. After the Paris peace accords in 1973, freed American prisoners of war-were honored at the White House during

See MISSING, Page 6

In a Small Town in Germany, Anonymity for a Spy Suspect

By Serge Schmemann New York Times Service

BOSENHEIM, West Germany - If Clyde Lee Conrad, the retired U.S. Army sergeant accused of heading a major spying ring, had needed anonymity but did not like to commute long distances, he could hardly have picked a better spot than Bosenheim.

A hillside cluster of impeccable houses and cobbled streets set among rolling Nahe Valley vineyards, the pretty village has about 6,000 reasonably prosperous burghers and 35 independent vintners. Americans are not a rarity; several GIs from bases in Bad Kreuznach, a couple of miles away, rent apartments in Bosenheim.

The village, in fact, is formally part of Bad Kreuz-nach, a gray city 64 kilometers (40 miles) southwest of Frankfurt where the U.S. Army's 8th Infantry Division has its headquarters and several other barracks and installations. It was there that Mr. Conrad served two tours of his 20-year Army service, 1974-79 and from 1980 to retirement in 1985.

Mr. Conrad. 42, a native of Sebring, Ohio, was

suspicion of being part of an espionage ring that channeled American military plans to the Soviet Union through Hungarian agents.

The spokesman for the Public Prosecutor's office in

Karlsruhe, West Germany, Alexander Prechtel, said Mr. Conrad was currently in a jail in Bonn, but was

refusing to testify.

Mr. Prechtel said that under West German law Mr. Conrad could be charged with espionage, serious espionage or treason, depending on the documents he passed. The first charge carries a maximum penalty of live years in prison, the second a minimum of one year to a maximum of 10 years. Treason can draw life imorisoament.

Like many garrison towns in this corper of West Germany — the country has more than 200 American bases and is home to about 250,000 American soldiers

 Bad Kreuznach has a distinct GI presence.
 Pizzerias and English-language video rental shops abound. Car dealerships sport American flags and advertise duty-free exports. And clusters of American soldiers strolling in camouflage fatigues or tooling arrested last week by the West German authorities on past in souped-up Camaros are a common sight.

of service, some soldiers choose to stay on, especially if they have married a German woman, and to take one of the many jobs on military bases open to American civilians.

The company and on retirement after 20 years of service, some soldiers choose to stay on, especially if had "very pretty furniture" and Mrs. Contrad had some fine jewelry and a sizable collection of Hummel porcelain figurines.

The countryside is pretty and the living not too expensive, and Americans are generally welcome.

To his neighbors, therefore, Mr. Conrad was not out of the ordinary.

He was a retired soldier who had married a German woman, spoke some German, reportedly did some-thing with computers and rented the ground floor of a nice, two-story house on the edge of town, across from the municipal swimming pool and within site of the

Nobody answered the door Tuesday, though neigh-bors said Mr. Conrad's wife, Antje, has returned home since the apartment was searched and she was questioned by the police last week.

The apartment was said to be comfortable, but hardly extravagant. Neighbors said it probably rented for about 800 Deutsche marks, or about \$450, a month, the upper end of the local scale.

After a week of siege by television crews, neighbors were shy to give their names. But they spoke of an attractive couple with a 13-year-old son, André, who was known among village youths as the owner of a battery-powered car that be had once driven in a town

Mrs. Conrad was said to have two grown daughters by a first marriage, also to an American.
Neighbors said the Conrads regularly appeared at

village events, took a glass of the respected local Nahe rine, but rarely lingered.

Though the Conrads had two cars, an Audi and a

Volkswagen, they were not considered conspicuously wealthy. At his rank on retirement, Mr. Conrad would have received a pension of about \$900 a month. Mr. Conrad's service record traces an average, 20-year career. He served as an infantryman in Vietnam

from March 1966 to March 1967, and spent 16 of his next 19 years in West Germany.

WORLD BRIEFS

U.S. Poverty Rate at 13.5 Percent

WASHINGTON (AP) - About 32.5 million Americans, or 13.5 percent of the population, were living in poverty in 1987, the Census Bureau reported Wednesday. The 1987 poverty threshold for a family of four was an annual income of \$11,612

In 1986, about 32.4 million people, or 13.6 percent of the population, were living in poverty. The Census Bureau said the changes between 1986 and 1987 were not statistically significant. The decline in the poverty rate occurred despite the small increase in the total number of people living in poverty because the population grew during the period.

The median family income rose to \$30,850 in 1987, a 1 percent increase

over 1986 after adjustment for inflation. The poverty rate for whites declined by a half of a percentage point, to 10.5 percent. The poverty rate for blacks was 33.1 percent, up 2 percentage points. The rate for Hispanics increased from 27.3 to 28.2 percent.

Police in Panama Break Up Protest

PANAMA CITY (AP) — The police used water cannon, shorguns and tear gas to disperse about 300 students who erected street berigades and set them after to protest the government of General Manuel Actorio

A television news program said that at least six protesters were arrested and several were slightly wounded in the demonstration on Tuesday.

It was the second day of violent protests by students from the University of Panama and the adjacent Industrial Arts School. Both schools were closed Tuesday.

India Opposition Attacks Media Bill

NEW DELHI (AFP) - Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's government drew fierce fire Wednesday from the opposition and the news media for tough anti-defamation legislation that is being criticized as a bid to

The Parliament's lower house approved the bill Tuesday amid a protest walkout by the opposition, some of whose members described it as

draconian and aimed at gagging press exposures of corruption.

The bill, which provides for a minimum two years in prison for publishers, editors and journalists convicted of defamation and five years. for a second offense, was offered after a series of press disclosures of official corruption. Under the bill, the press must back up allegations of wrongdoing with documentary proof.

U.S. Resumes Grant Aid to Zimbabwe 🖰

HARARE, Zimbabwe (Reuters) - The United States has resumed aid to Zimbabwe suspended two years ago after a diplomatic dispute.

U.S. Ambassador James W. Rawlings signed an agreement Wednesday with the senior finance minister, Bernard Chidzero, granting Zimbabwe \$5 million for small farm development. It is part of \$17 million pledged by Washington in new aid to Zimbabwe over the next three years.

The United States was Zimbabwe's largest single aid donor until 1986 when a Zimbabwe government minister sharply attacked Washington's. policy of quiet diplomacy with South Africa at an American independence anniversary party.

China Condemns Rise of Crime Rate

BELIING (Renters) - The public security minister, Wang Fang, has said that "decadent bourgeois ideology" and criminals from Hong Kong and Macao threatened China's social order as official newspapers reported on soaring youth crime.

He told a meeting Tuesday of the standing committee of the National People's Congress that 35 percent more serious crimes had been committed in the first half of 1987 than in the comparable period of the previous year, Xinhua said.

Mr. Wang added that China's overall crime rate had begun to rise af remaining constant for many years. He particularly cited gambli prostitution and pornography.

For the Record

Two Soviet cosmonauts and the first Afghan in space docked Soyuz TM-6 capsale with the Mir orbiting space station Wednes joining two Soviet cosmonauts who have been in space more than months. Tass reported.

British mail carriers staged a 24-hour strike Wednesday, the national stoppage by postal workers in 17 years, in protest over h

Bangladesh appealed Wednesday for international aid for victi devastating monsoon floods that officials said have killed more tha people and may have made millions homeless. "The situation is aiarming," President Hossain Mohammed Ershad said after visiting floodstricken areas north of the capital, Dhaka.

SETTITE WESTICSSORY TO BALL THE CROSS into West Berlin of two men and a woman in a dump truck. The trio was arrested after they crashed into a barrier at a crossing point. (UPI)

NASA's most ambitions scientific project, putting the \$1.5-billion. Hubble Space Telescope into orbit, is being delayed by seven months because of postponements in the flight of Discovery, the space agency

TRAVEL UPDATE

Continental Seeks Business Fliers

NEW YORK (LAT) - Continental Airlines, in an effort to win back business travelers who have deserted it because of its reputation for poor-service, said that it would refund \$100 to \$200 to travelers in first class who are dissatisfied with any aspect of the service.

Martin R. Simgrue, president of the airline, said Tuesday that first-class passengers could invoke the service guarantee if the meal is not to their liking, if the flight is delayed or for any other reason.

The refunds will be paid between Sept. 19 and Oct. 31. Greece cut back Athens traffic after smog reached danger levels g Wednesday. The government action banned half the city's 15,000 takend half the 730,000 privately owned cars from a 300-square kilometer (115-square mile) zone around the national capital.

(AP)

A call for opening up more unilitary air space to commercial traffic was made by Sir Colin Marshall, chief executive of British Airways, on Wednesday. He said that the move would ease air congestion. (Regrey).

Air hostesses and stewards of the Flench airline UKA said Wednesday

they were going on strike until Friday for more pay. The strike is expected to disrupt flights from Paris to Africa, Asia and the United States. (AFP)

Two airline consumer groups began a campaign on Wednesday against flight delays and crowded airports in Europe. Sufferers Campaign to Resolve the European Aviation Mess — SCREAM — was organized by the Geneva-based International Foundation of Airline Passengers Associations and the Air Transport Users Committee, London. (Reuters).

DOONESBURY





I DON'T CARE WHAT IT





Soviets Deny Breaking Afghan Accords

The officials said that Turkey Iran to intensify operations against the Kurds, who seek autonomy and

Tuesday.

He said 54 guerrillas and more said. "It's causing panic among the than 100 Kurdish civilians were population."

UN Leader Presses Iran and Iraq for Concessions

cease-fire in the eight-year war with have Kurdish enclaves.

By David Remnick

Washington Post Service
MOSCOW — The Soviet Union denied accusations Wednesday by the United States that Moscow had broken peace accords on Afghanistan when it sent bombers and helicopters from Soviet territory against rebel forces in the northern Afghan city of Kunduz.

Earlier reports by Tass, the official Soviet news agency, said that Afghan rebels had captured Kunduz Aug. 11 and controlled it for from Moscow.

NICOSIA - A Kurdish spokes-

tacked Kurdish guerrillas in north-

and helicopter gunships dropping

between our forces and the Iraqi Army on all fronts," the official of

the Kurdish Democratic Party said

The official said the Iraqi offen-

sive, in which villages have been

burned to the ground, was

launched Monday across the 4,000 square miles (10,000 square kilometers) of Kurdish-held Iraqi terri-

There was no way to confirm the

report independently. But Kurdish

guerrilla groups have been bracing

for an all-out Iraqi offensive for

Meanwhile, officials in Ankara

said Turkey had allowed thousands

of Kurdish refugees into its territo-

ry because they were fleeing alleged

chemical bomb attacks by the Iraqi

GENEVA — The UN secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar,

pressed Iraq and Iran on Wednes-

day to make concessions in peace

talks. He warned that time was run-

ning out.

"The secretary-general is frus-trated by the slow progress of the talks and the inability to reach the

Heavy fighting is taking place

poison gas.

by telephone

one week. A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry, Gennadi I. Gerasimov, said Wednesday that a to Secretary-General Javier Pérez kistan's assistance.

"small detachment" of Soviet de Cuéllar suggesting that the fortroops had been in Kunduz during

Tass said Wednesday that Afghanistan has written to the United Nations proposing a meeting be-tween the United States, the Soviet Union, Pakistan and Afghanistan to discuss the Geneva accords on Afghanistan, Reuters reported

Kurds, Alleging Use of Poison Gas,

Report an Attack by 60,000 Iraqis

man said Wednesday that Iraq at- Kurds on humanitarian grounds

eastern Iraq with at least 60,000 granting them asylum.
troops backed by fighter-bombers
Turkey has a sizable

had given temporary refuge to the

but that there was no question of

Turkey has a sizable minority of

10 million Kurds in an overall pop-

ulation of 55 million. The Turkish armed forces have been fighting Kurdish guerrillas in southeastern

provinces since 1984. The clashes

have claimed about 700 lives from

Talking of the fighting, the

Kurdish spokesman said casualty

reports were sketchy because radio

contact with the Kurdish strong-

hold south of the Turkish border

was difficult. But he said Kurdish

guerrillas destroyed Iraq's 66th Special Forces Brigade, killing at least 400 men in the mountainous

killed and that the Iragis suffered

Diplomats in Baghdad said Iraq had taken advantage of the Aug. 20

not met directly since Friday. They

are still stuck on the first point of

the agenda. This involves a cease-fire and a withdrawal of troops to

is that time is running out," Mr.

Pérez de Cuéllar said, pointing out

What we have to keep in mind

international boundaries.

other commitments.

necessary compromise," his that he had to leave soon because of

Sidikan region Monday.

eign ministers of the countries meet as soon as possible to discuss the

According to Mr. Gerasimov. "armed gangs, or so-called freedom fighters" in Kunduz burned down three hospitals; destroyed govern-ment institutes, mosques and pow-er stations, and killed government officials and local traders.

who sided with the Iranians.

The Kurdish spokesman said the

brunt of the Iraqi assault was

aimed at rebel strongholds in

Zakho, Dahok, Mosul and Erbil

He said that Iraqi jets dropped poison gas bombs, which were out-

lawed under a 1925 Geneva treaty,

on villages and guerrilla positions in the Zakho region Monday and

It was not immediately known

how many died from the gas at-

tacks. Kurds have said that 500

were killed and 3,000 wounded in

chemical attacks this month in the

"We have no gas masks, protec-

About 20 million Kurds live in

the mountains where the Turkish,

Iraqi and Iranian borders meet.

Syria and the Soviet Union also

The adversaries began negotiatfighting could break out again with aimed to go a long way to meeting ing last Thursday, but they have Iraq, saying that peace talks were each side's concerns.

not going well and accusing Bagh-

"Either we will reach peace

through negotiations, or Iraq's vio-

lations will lead to the war starting

anew," Tehran radio quoted a mili-tary leader, Ali Akbar Hashemi

Diplomats in Geneva said a

dad of cease-fire violations.

Raisanjani, as saying.

tive clothing, or antidotes for the chemical weapons," the spokesman

buildup to the offensive.

had "perpetrated the acts" with Pa-He repeated charges that Paki-

stan is violating the Geneva peace accords by harboring and supporting Afghan rebel groups. "The situation in Kunduz did not have to happen," Mr. Gerasi-

He said that the United States, as a partner in the Geneva accords, should have "exerted corresponding influence on the Pakistani leadership with a view to suppressing the interference in the internal af-fairs of Afghanistan and ending the

Without giving an exact date, Mr. Gerasimov said that "at the invitation of the Afghan govern-ment," bombers left Soviet territory and fought along with Afghan forces in Kunduz.

The Kabul government is reported to have regained control of the city Aug. 18.

"Countermeasures were required," Mr. Gerasimov said.

In Washington on Tuesday, a State Department spokeswoman said the United States would bring its objection to the Soviet military action in Kunduz to the United

Mr. Gerasimov called the U.S. charges "groundless." Soviet officials have said that

half their troop forces were withdrawn by Aug. 15. Officials said that there were no Soviet troops in 25 of the Afghan

Although the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, has repeatedly warned Islamabad against continued support of the

rebels, he has said he expects the total withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan will be completed by Feb. 15, 1989.

They said the plan covered the

withdrawal of troops, which is

Iran's concern; freedom of naviga-

tion, which is Iraq's concern, and a UN survey of the Shatt-al-Arab waterway, the confluence of the Ti-

Observers said that the survey

would begin to meet the request of

Iraq, for which the waterway is the

Since it would not yet actually

stipulate the clearing of the Shatt-

al-Arab, it might satisfy Iranian reluctance to discuss the issue at

Iran. while expressing willing-

ness to clean up the Shatt-al-Arab.

has insisted that discussion of this

is irrelevant to the current talks on

Iranian headquarters ordered all

front units of the army and the revolutionary guards to maintain

"Iraq's procrastination in peace

a cease-fire and a withdrawal and

should not be considered now.

means to foil enemy plots."

gris and Euphrates rivers.

only outlet to the Gulf.

this point.

A demonstrator in Santiago holding a burning poster of President Augusto Pinochet. The police seized 846 protesters.

Clashes Follow Choice Of Pinochet by Junta

SANTIAGO — Anti-government protesters clashed police across Chile after the military junta nominated President Augusto Pinochet to rule until 1997. Two demonstrators were reported to have been killed and scores to have been wounded.

General Pinochet promised a move toward democracy after being named Tuesday as the only candidate in an Oct. 5 referendum, but opposition groups criticized the nomination. The rightist general has run Chile since taking power in a 1973 coup. Demonstrators erected barricades in Santiago and blocked traffic

at many intersections. The police said 846 people had been arrested in the capital. Similar protests occurred in scores of other cities. News reports said that a 15-year-old had been killed by gummen from a speeding car as he was banging a pot in protest from the window of his home in Santiago. Hospital officials said a second boy

If the majority of Chile's 7.2 million registered voters cast "yes ballots for General Pinochet, he will start a new term March 11 to last until 1997. If he is rejected, an open election will take place within a year, with the president remaining in power until then.

"The operetta is over," said Ricardo Lagos, a socialist and co-leader of a 16-party opposition coalition. "General Pinochet has imposed his will and is preparing to continue to oppress his people until the end of the century."

Ortega, Blaming U.S.,

Announces Devaluation

spokesman, François Giuliani, said Wednesday. Meanwhile, Iran warned that three-point UN compromise plan

Chinese and Soviets Finish Cambodia Talks

BEIJING - China and the Sovi-

et Union concluded four days of talks Wednesday on peace efforts in Cambodia, and there are hints of progress on major disputes block-The talks are the first between the two major powers to focus on Cambodia. It has been hoped that they might lead to a breakthrough

that would help bring the decade-

old guerrilla war in the occupied

country to an end, as well as to an

improvement in overall Chinese-

Soviet relations.

The Soviet Union is the chief military and financial backer of Vietnam, which invaded and occu-pied Cambodia in 1978. China is schedule and that Mr. Rogachev the leading supplier of weapons for the Cambodian resistance forces Qian Qichen of China before leavfighting the Vietnamese, including

the Khmer Rouge. Soviet sources said the Soviet deputy foreign minister, Igor Rogachev, and the vice foreign minister of China, Tian Zengpei, wrapped up four days of meetings on the main obstacles that have so far frustrated a settlement.

stance of the meetings, but sources

Chinese sources described these developments as optimistic signs. revolutionary guards to maintain saying that Mr. Rogachev would be full combat capacity "as the best unlikely to meet with the foreign minister unless some progress had

been made. On Thursday, the talks will move on to overall Chinese-Soviet relations, sources said.

talks and more than 22 cease-fire violations," Tehran radio said,

show President Saddam Hussein's "criminal and anti-human nature and his nonadherence to international regulations."

Toxic Algae Detected

northwestern edge of Brittany, mile) section of the Abers coast.

tute for Research and Use of the Sea were called to determine the extent of the infestation by the microscopic protogonyaulax algae, which can cause minor paralysis

cent to make up for four-digit inflation and orged Nicaraguans to implement a "survival economy." Tuesday's devaluation of the cordoba was the fourth since February, when the government tried

to restructure the country's finan-cial system, recalling the old cur-BREST, France (AP) - Toxic algae have been detected off the northwestern edge of Printing a new one.

Mr. Ortega, in a speech to the cabinet, acknowledged Nicaragua's deepening economic crisis and ortal northwestern edge of Printing rency and printing a new one. the measures were in line with re-

MANAGUA --- President Dan-

iel Ortega Saavedra has devalued

forcing officials to prohibit the har-vest or commercial sales of any shellfish along a 20-kilometer (12mile) section of the Abers coast.

Scientists from the French Instiflation to be at 4,000 percent so far this year. "These are some of the most difficult moments facing our revolu-tion," Mr. Ortega said. "We have to

make a survival economy. The devaluation is another attempt by the government to ease

Nicaraguans' buying power in an economy ravaged by the war, where the most basic of staples are often hard to find and many work-Nicaragua's currency 56 percent, often hard to find and many work-raised state workers' wages 140 perover the state's handling of economic affairs. The government blames the na-

tion's economic woes on the large outlays it must make to fight the U.S.-backed contra rebels. At least 40 percent of its budget goes to defense expeditures. The planning and budget minister, Alejandro Martinez Cuenca,

said in an interview with the state run Voz de Nicaragua radio that Mr. Ortega announced the economic measures during an all-day cabinet meeting. Mr. Martinez said the devalua-

tion made necessary the salary increase and large increases in electric rates and fuel costs. He called Tuesday's measures "adjustments" to a major economic reform imple-mented in June and said they "allow us to manage a crisis we inher-ited."

Bonn Increases Its Aid to Ethnic Arrivals

BONN - The West German cabinet agreed on Wednesday to measures intended to increase aid to the rising number of ethnic German immigrants arriving in the

ter a cabinet meeting that these must welcome them with open included the construction of new arms." homes and extra cash for integra-tion programs such as language crass said the measures were insuf-ure since 1958, according to official homes and extra cash for integrateaching and job training.

West Germany expects 200,000 arrivals this year compared with 86,000 last year and 40,000 in 1986. Bonn has already pledged more than \$350,000 this year for integration efforts. World War II.

Others come from areas in those

But Mr. Kohl said state help was

tion efforts. ountry.

not enough. "It is a source of shame
Chancellor Helmut Kohl said afto us all if we do not help them. We

ficient.

Most of the ethnic Germans live

Others come from areas in those two countries where ethnic Germans have been living for centu-

In July alone, more than 20,700 ethnic Germans arrived in West

Soviet Council Asks Solzhenitsyn to Be a Member Reuters Alexander Vaisberg, who is on sovich," based on the labor camps MOSCOW — Alexander Solzhethe organizing committee for the of the Stalin era. He was expelled nitsyn, the exiled Soviet writer, has monument group, said Mr. Solzhe- from the Soviet Union in 1974 and

been named a member of an unof- nitsyn was included on the council described as an enemy of the peoficial Soviet council in charge of on the basis of opinion surveys. building a monument to the victims of Scalin's repressions, a spokesthe early 1960s with his short novel man said on Wednesday,

Recently, however, he has ap-

the early 1960s with his short novel peared to be returning to official favor.

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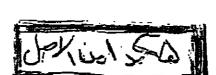
Take a large measure of Beeleater Gin and add it to the juice of a freshly squeezed lemon and one teaspoonful of sugar. Pour into the tallest glass you can find, add chilled soda water and don't forget the ice. Add a dash of Angostura Bitters, stir (slightly) and serve with a slice of lemon.

For a recipe leaflet which further demonstrates the excellence and versatility of Beeleater Gin why not write to: James Burrough, Beefeater House,

Montford Place, Kennington Lane, London SE11 5DF, England.









SORTING THROUGH THE ASHES — A fire fighter looking for bot spots following a blaze in the Lewis Lake area of Yellowstone National Park. Fires have charred about 450,000 acres of the 2.2 million-acre park and officials said they have spent \$54.4 million fighting them. About 8,400 fire fighters, including hundreds of soldiers, were working to bring the blazes under control.

U.S. Is Seeking Wider Backgrounds In Candidates for Foreign Service

By Hilary Stout

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Here in a class of the United States Foreign Service were the American diplomais of tomorrow; an urban planner, a filmmaker, a USA Today reporter, an art teacher, an aide to the mayor of New York a photographer, a businesswoman with an master's degree in business, a smattering of lawyers, and a few people close to completing doctorates.

But where was the striped-pants set of yore made up of the singleminded, assured youths who used to tackle the Foreign Service examination right after graduation from ivy-clad colleges and embark on a life's career?

There were just two in this class of 16, a 30-year-old student named David Mees said. One of them was just out of Harvard and another from Georgetown. The class was one of several training groups each year for new officers conducted by the Foreign Service Institute.

The Foreign Service of the late 1980s is described as a "different crowd" from the service of decades past by its director-general, George S. Vest.

Each year about one out of 50 of the 12,000 to 15,000 aspiring diplomats who take the service written exam go on to pass an oral exam, clear security and medical checks.

and are accepted for training. On average, those joining the corps of about 4,500 Foreign Service officers now are 31 years old and more often than not have come from other careers, such as science

and law, Mr. Vest said. people go through college, come war and had not had jobs. We did degree, do some teaching, and begin to get their thoughts together.
Young people today just don't sign the war overseas."

on for life fast." As a result, the Foreign Service is becoming infused with widely varied expertise. Cultural officers who were artists or hold doctorates can speak authoritatively with the cultural elites of other nations. Former business executives are able to they are less malleable," said Mr.

administrative posts at embassies. for the United States Information A recent graduate, Phil Suter, 35, Agency office in Belgrade. He was a former advertising executive who an artist and photographer before will leave shortly for a post in the earning a master's degree in international relations and applying for the new house of this new house of the same house of ple of this new breed. "I have a lot the service. of management experience, and the State Department is often criti- might be difficult to start on the cized for not being terribly good at bottom rung of a new career after management," he said. "I learned a doing well in an old one. "I think lot in the private sector and I think that's something that will probably

have a perspective people who prove to be frustrating," he said. didn't do something else don't "That's part of the bureaucracy. didn't do something else don't Today's Foreign Service is also more representative than before of the society it represents. About a third of the incoming Foreign Service officers are women; a few decades ago, women in the service were rare. About 6 percent of the incoming officers each year are

black. In hopes of increasing that

figure, the service is conducting re-

cruiting drives at historically black

universities, although Mr. Vest ac-

knowledges that it still has a long Representatives of other minorities are being sought as well, he

Finally, the image of the Foreign Service as a group made up of an Ivy League elite has all but vanished he said

Mr. Vest, a former U.S. representative at the European Community in Brussels, recalled his class when he entered the service in

"There were approximately 42 of us. There was one woman; there were no minorities. We were beginning to break the sound barrier because the majority of us did not "This is very characteristic of to-day's society," he said. "Today, Most of us were coming out of the out, and they don't make up their not have enough background in minds right away. They tend to economics, and we did not have maybe get a law degree, a graduate much facility for languages. We

> While the Foreign Service in gendetected tensions.

"The guy who trained us said he sometimes has more trouble with some people who are older because run tight financial operations in Mees, a junior officer in training

Secret Cocaine Sweep **By 30 Nations Revealed**

By Michael Isikoff

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The United States and 29 Latin American and European nations secretly coordiand police operahins over the last month that were aimed at destroying clandestine cocaine laboratories and disrupting the operations of Colombian drug cartels. Attorney General Richard L. Thornburgh has announced.

Mr. Thornburgh said the opera-tions, overseen by the relatively ob-scure International Drug Enforce-ment Conference, were a significant step toward closer international cooperation in stopping

the flow of illegal drugs.

The bulk of the operations were conducted in South America and Central America. In one case, Co-lombian and Venezuelan military and police officers coordinated joint operations in attacking drug labs and airstrips along their common border.

About the same time, Peruvian forces staged a series of strikes against coca operations in the Up-per Hualiaga Valley, seizing 3,000 flograms (6,600 pounds) of co-

zine in eight days.
"We have seen what we believe is the future in cooperative law en-forcement efforts," Mr. Thorn-burgh said at a news conference fuesday. The operations were be-ing announced at the same time in Bogotá by the administrator of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Adminisration. John C. Lawn, chairman of the drug conference.

Overall, the action resulted in the seizure of 11 tons of cocaine, the destruction of 13 cocaine laboratories, the demolition of seven clandestine airstrips, the destruction of 244 tons of marijuana and the arrest of more than 1,200 suspects, Mr. Thornburgh said.

But when questioned by report-zs, he and other law enforcement officials described the results as econdary in importance and said that some of the operations, such as a recent two-ton seizure of cocaine in New York, would probably have

taken place anyway. "I don't think anybody is claiming this is a success in the war on drugs," he said. "What we're saying is, this is an avenue toward suc-

The operations included joint border surveillance in Latin America, enhanced intelligence sharing and stepped-up border interdiction, including the deployment of about 100 U.S. National Guard troops in Florida, Arizona and Texas who have been assisting the Customs Service in inspecting vehi-

cles for drugs.

Among the nations participating in the operation was Panama, whose military leader, General Manuel Antonio Noriega, has been indicted in the United States on

drug trafficking charges.

Mr. Thornburgh said that no
U.S. drug intelligence had been provided to General Noriega. But he noted that as part of the program. Panamanian defense forces had crossed the Costa Rican border to make drug seizures.

Drug agencies from most of the nations of Western Europe are also members of the conference.

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Bush Targets Liberals in 'Split-Level' Campaign

ating a "split-level" campaign strategy in recent days, stressing broad issues before some audiences and waging a narrower attack on "liberalism" before groups for whom conservative social issues are

On Tuesday, Vice President Bush, the Republican presidential candidate, came to the political homeland of Senator Jesse Helms and outdid the conservative Mr. Helms in the fervor of his attacks

Mr. Bush put every one of his campaign themes on display, at-tacking Michael S. Dukakis, his Democratic opponent, on a range of social issues intended to appeal to conservatives and swimming toward the political mainstream with appeals on the economy and de-

His strongest language came as he sought to portray Mr. Dukakis as a liberal. Mr. Bush told an audience at North Carolina Wesleyan College here about "a wide chasm" on "the question of values between me and the liberal governor whom I'm running against.'

Mr. Bush hammered away at Mr. Dukakis for his opposition to orga-nized prayer in schools, gun control and compulsory recitation of the Pledge of Allegiance to the flag in the public schools. Mr. Bush also attacked a prison furlough program in Massachusetts, where Mr. Dukakis is governor, under which a convicted murderer was released.

ing the lowest form of liberal rea-Earlier, at a plant in Rocky Mount, Mr. Bush stressed broader

knowing where you are going to live, a change every two or three years. It reminds me a little of the opportunity," he told employees adventure spirit of the late 1960s, who make aircraft parts at the plant. "And the other has got to be interesting way to bring up a famthe peace and prosperity of the

New York Times Service

ROCKY MOUNT, North Carolocation of choice for Mr. Bush's changed little in recent months and location of choice for Mr. Bush's speeches because they embody the was getting little attention.

Military plants have become the conomic opportunity that has the early '80s and commended Marcos and his commitment to design a "anlitateval" commitment to design a " speeches because they embody the central truths of his campaign: That America is both economically and militarily strong because of the Reagan administration and that the Democrats would threaten

both achievements. Mr. Bush's strategists know they cannot count on prosperity alone to win the election, especially among conservative Democrats and independents who backed Mr. Reagan in 1984 but regard Mr. Bush with some suspicion.

That is where Mr. Bush's attacks on the social issues come in. They are not designed to appeal to a majority of the electorate. Rather, they are aimed at the perhaps 10 to 15 percent of the voters for whom conservative social values are the sine qua non of acceptable politics. In eastern North Carolina, por-

traying an opponent as a liberal on social issues can be helpful, as Mr. Helms demonstrated in his own campaigns. It helps Mr. Bush in these parts that Mr. Dukakis is from Massachusetts. "Massachusetts is the home of only two things," said Jay Kriss, a local Republican leader, "lobsters

Mr. Dukakis, meanwhile, ap-pears to have made a tactical shift. In recent days, his campaign has been checked by an onslaught of Republican attacks, struggling to break through with a message of

In Mr. Bush's telling, all these state Rejects Banana Slugs issues came together as represent-The Associated Press

> SACRAMENTO, California -When it comes to representing California, the banana slug won't do, Governor George Deukmejian said in vetoing a bill that designated the slimy, bright-yellow creature the state's official mollusk. The campaign to make the banana slug a mascot was led by a group of girls from the San Francisco Bay area.

the fray. Referring to the Iran-contra affair, the overthrow of the former Philippine president, Ferdinand E. Marcos, and other foreign policy issues, Mr. Dukakis said of Mr.

"Here's a man who supported the sale of arms to a terrorist nation, one of the worst foreign policy disasters of this decade; was part of an administration that was doing business with drug-running Panamanian dictators; funneled aid to the contras through convicted drug dealers; went to the Philippines in

"I would be very concerned,"
Mr. Dukakis said, "about somebody with that kind of judgment
leading negotiations with the Soviet Union or any other country. Mr. Dukakis also brought an ag-gressive tone to a speech on eco-nomics at the University of Massa-

chosetts at Amherst. Mr. Dukakis said. "Mr. Bush has said that our trade relationship Japan is, in his words, 'su perb'; and it is - for Japan." "But I'm not running for president to create jobs in Japan," he

here; good jobs at good wages, here in the good old U.S.A." He also escalated his criticism of

Mr. Bush's proposal to cut the tax on capital gains, recalling Mr. Bush's characterization, in 1980, of Mr. Reagan's monetary proposals as "voodoo economics."
"Mr. Bush says that, after eight

years of voodoo economics, it's time to do it all over again," he said. "He's proposed a five-year, \$40 billion capital gains giveaway. Most of it will go to people making more than \$200,000 a year. That's not building an economy, that's

feathering a uest."

He added: "We've already seen
Superman II. We've seen Rocky II.
We don't need Son of Voodoo."

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Mr. Suter acknowledged that it

The bureaucracy in itself is frus-

But, he said: "There is still a lure

to it, an excitement to it - not

and it just struck me as a very

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"INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS" appears every Thursday



Herald Tribune.

The Gulf War Isn't Over

way separating Iran and Iran threatens to scuttle the Gulf War truce even before talks begin in Geneva. Iraq now balks at compliance with the terms of the United Nations cease-fire resolution, insisting on full naval access to the disputed Shatt al-Arab in advance of peace talks. In that case, counters Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, Iran should consider itself at war. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar urgently needs help from the major powers to lean on Iraq to put the peace process back on track.

anding sovereignty over the Shatt, Iraq has affronted the permanent members of the Security Council. They were able to win Tehran's acceptance of a cease-fire calling for a withdrawal "to the internationally recognized borders without delay." This is unambiguous: Iraq's eastern frontier is defined in a 1975 treaty with Iran that the world still recognizes.

When Iraq began the Gulf War in 1980, it udiated that treaty, which gave Iran control of half the Shatt, Iraq's only outlet to the sea. When the war deadlocked, Iraq said it had abandoned territorial demands. But

cease-fire lines, President Saddam Hussein demands restoration of Irao's full control over the 127-mile (200-kilometer) waterway. Iraq has valid reasons for worrying about

the Shatt, a shallow passage now clogged with wreckage. Iran has a 1,000-mile coastline, but Iraq's only route for tankers is through this channel leading to its second city, the port of Basra. Since the Treaty of Zohab in 1639, argument has been con ous over boundary lines, navigation rights, tolls and use of ports. Neither side seemed willing or able to establish a definite border.

The Gulf War is a tangled affair, with little scruple shown for human rights or the world's interest in innocent passage through the Gulf. But it would be outrageous to make troop withdrawals and prisoner exchanges hostage to a boundary dispute that has baffled diolomats for three and a half centuries. Iraq needs assured access through the Shatt - and stable relations with its more populous neighbor. Let Baghdad press for a fair boundary deal. But that has to be the fruit of settlement, not a precondition.

- THE NEW YORK TIMES

Filling the Dukakis Void

For the last two weeks, George Bush has been defining himself and Michael Dukakis. He presents himself as patriotic, tough and caring. He portrays the Massachusetts governor as a closet liberal who favors unilateral disarmament and furloughs for felons and who hates the Pledge of Allegiance.

Not terribly edifying, and sometimes shrill. But it has been effective. And Mr. Bush is likely to remain effective with this pitch until Mr. Dukakis starts filling his own policy void - and until the public registers ssatisfaction with negative campaigning. Understandably, the Democratic candi-

date's staff members are unhappy with this state of affairs. They publicly lament the press's preoccupation with daily Republican charges rather than the substance of the daily Dukakis speeches.

But should the press become more interested in substance, it might find slim pickings. Following Mr. Dukakis's "major" economic policy speech Monday. The Washington Post noted only one new substantive element. To his usual call for "good jobs at good wages," Mr. Dukakis had added "in the good old U.S.A." The New York Times dutifully noted Mr. Dukakis's commitment to prosperity "for every family in every community." The Wall Street Journal carried nary a word of what reporters de-

scribed as a speech lacking in details. To be sure, Mr. Bush is not covering himself with glory, let alone plausibility. While he asserts Mr. Dukakis has opposed every new weapon system since the slingshot he suggests that he has never met a weapon he didn't like. And he intends to just keep spending on defense, though he insists cut-ting the budget deficit is a top priority.

Mr. Bush also appears to be pulling back on his recent cautious statement about "star wars." Last week he told The Times his decision to deploy space-based defenses would depend on proving out the technology. Responding to questions Monday, he again implied he could hardly wait to spend the hundreds of billions needed to deploy.

The best way for either candidate to fend off negative jabs is to stand for something. Vice President Bush needs to demonstrate he's a leader, and he will not be able to do so over the long run by contriving silly accusations about his opponent. And if Mr. Dukakis has serious questions to raise about the durability of today's peace and prosperity. he cannot hope to convey them simply by chanting "let's see," "it depends" and

"trust me and my competence." The two men, through their aides, are now jockeying dates for face-to-face debates. Perhaps those debates will engage serious issues and lift the rhetoric above the level of crude caricature. But why should the electorate be forced to wait?

-THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Quayle Fired Too Soon

Senator Dan Quayle made an embarrassing mistake in discussing gun control laws the other day. The Republican vice presidential nominee was asked if he thought convicted murderers on furlough, for example, should be able to buy handguns. Convicted felons, he answered, "can't just walk into a store and buy a gun. There are all state laws ... Current laws are adequate ... I don't believe we should impose additional requirements on law-abiding citizens wanting to go in and buy guns."

Mr. Quayle should know not just that this is not the case, but that it is exactly this situation - the criminal who wants to buy a weapon quickly -- that the national legislature has been grappling with. It is a tribute to the propaganda effort of the gun lobby that many citizens, including apparently this U.S. senator, are ready to assume that any kind of gun control measure should be resisted by all "law-abiding citizens" as some kind of a plot to disarm the nation. Whatever the merits of a national registration system, no one is even talking about it. The debate is, in fact, a narrow one, directed not at sportsmen or hunters,

but at the would-be handgun purchasers everyone agrees should not be able to buy. Federal law already prohibits the sale of

handguns to felons, the mentally ill, minors, illegal aliens and drug addicts. But in most states such a person can simply sign a form claiming eligibility and he will be sold a gun immediately. No one checks. In 22 states, od so that law enforcement authorities can be notified and objections to a sale can be made. These laws work. Thousands of felons are caught trying to buy handguns each year. So what does a smart crook do? He goes across a state line to a jurisdiction without a waiting period and easily buys his weapon. The current patchwork of state laws undermines enforcement everywhere. That is why Congress is considering a national waiting period. President Reagan and every major law enforcement organization in the country have endorsed the idea. Mr. Quayle would do a service if he addressed this issue again, explaining to those who traditionally oppose all gun control measures that some federal laws not only are sensible but are essential.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

Well-Programmed Bach

Those proverbial monkeys banging away at a roomful of typewriters in search of "Hamlet" may finally have competition: Somewhere at IBM there is now a computer that composes Bach chorales. Well, almost. What the computer program CHORAL does is create perfect Bach-style harmonies when supplied with the proper melody; and, of course, the computer gets a lot more guidance in its efforts than the frequently invoked monkeys. It is the nature of that guidance that lends the experiment significance and makes it less a mechanization of

Each than a celebration of his genius. For the computer to harmonize a 20-bar piece of music, it needs about 23 billion different commands based on 350 separate rules, all drawn from analysis of the 300 chorales the German composer actually wrote in his lifetime. These are all brief pieces of sacred music written for the Lutheran Church and intended to be sung by soprano, alto, tenor and bass singers in a rigidly pure, rule-based pattern of interweaving melodies. Kemal Ebcioglu, the IBM computer specialist and music theory scholar who wrote the program, complains that when he programmed a computer with only the harmonization rules from orthodox music theory treatises, he got tunes with a me-

chanical, computer-loop sound. The additional couple of hundred rules, which Mr. Ebcioglu then wrote based on study of the chorales, come out of the gap between what Bach was taught to do and what he intuitively did. It may be the first time a computer's capabilities have given us a yardstick for measuring or appreciating genius.

No one so far has come up with an immediate practical use for this yardstick. but it does add some much-needed humanistic spice to the austerely frightening research endeavor known as artificial intelligence. Mr. Ebcioglu stresses that "to get to the 'Bach style' you had to go to the source. There has to be a style to imitate." Earlier in his career he had experimented with the much simpler process of programming a computer to produce 16th-century musical counterpoint. Turning his attention to Bach-like harmonies required a plunge into "desirability rules," stylistic decisions. choices among layers of nonessential orna-mentation — all in all, he reflected, "a great complexity explosion." Without the guidance of these 350 rules, he says, the composing computer sticks to its nature as a strikingly unoriginal and unintelligent student. Somehow, that's reassuring.

-THE WASHINGTON POST.

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OPINION



A U.S. Response to Moscow's Charm Offensive in Asia

By Robert A. Manning

WASHINGTON — Senior Soviet and Chinese officials, meeting in Beijing, have just concluded talks on Cambodia that may have laid the groundwork for peace there. While an end to the Cambodian conflict is obviously important, the meet-ings have taken on even greater significance. That both powers would agree to participate underscores the remark-able political changes unleashed in the Far East by the enlightened diplomacy of Mikhail Gorbachev.

The prospects of Chinese-Soviet detente, peace in Indochina and even improved Soviet-Japanese relations all reflect a reshaping of the political landscape two years after Mr. Gorbachev outlined a fresh approach in his landmark Vladivostok speech of July 1986. The new Soviet diplomacy, when combined with growing Asian nationalism and fears of American protectionism, poses new challenges to U.S. interests in the region.

Until recently, Moscow's Asian policy consisted of an unprecedented military buildup and imperious tactics that left many states suspicious. Moscow's bluster had the unintended consequence of bolstering U.S. interests, as Washington forged closer ties to China and to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, or ASEAN, and solidified a strategic partnership with Japan. At the same time, most conflicts in East Asia were fought between Communist countries: China and the Soviet Union, China and Vietnam and Vietnam and Cambodia.

On the surface, at least, Mr. Gorbachev has changed all that. He has cleaned house in his foreign policy bureaucracy, stocking his Asian embassies with sophisticated diplomats carrying out a charm offensive previously reserved for Western Europe. nd he has reinforced the new style and tactics with important concessions — most notably, retreating from Afghanistan, removing SS-20 missiles in the Soviet Far East and pressuring Vietnam to withdraw from Cambodia.

He now claims a new legitimacy for Moscow as a full participant in the economic and political affairs of the Pacific, with an agenda of economic cooperation, political partnership and disarmament. This, despite the fact that Moscow's overall military posture in Asia (its deployments in the Soviet Far East and at Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam, for example) has not substantially declined.

The fruits of Mr. Gorbachev's efforts are readily discernible, beginning with China, the centerpiece of his Asian policy. There are strong

Philippines, for example, Soviet dip-lomats have missed no opportunity to signals that next year will bring a Chinese-Soviet summit meeting — the first in 30 years — which will formalize the rapprochement, com-

plete with restored party-to-party re-lations and even military contacts. In Southeast Asia, top officials from virtually all ASEAN states have traveled to Moscow, anxious to meet the captivating Soviet leader. And with a Cambodian resolution now within sight, Moscow has emerged as a key power broker with an opportunity for new relations with the non-Communist states of the region. Change is stirring even in Moscow's

relations with Japan, though faintly. Mr. Gorbachev is also championing anti-nuclear forces in the Pacific, urging the creation of nuclear-free zones and curbs on military activity everywhere in the region where Moscow has little or no presence. In the

T OKYO—Japan, a nation that cherishes the power of symbols and the observance of socially ac-

cepted norms, has recently been

shaken by some distressing incidents

that call into question its sense of

symbolic order and the values that

underlie it. None of these events was

earth-shattering; but the reaction to them suggests that amid their indis-

putable economic prosperity, many

Japanese fear their country is being

overwhelmed by problems it may

The long era known as Showa, as

the reion of Emperor Himbita is

known, is slowly drawing to a close.

As it does, many are wondering

aloud whether this nation knows

where it is going and what it has to do to get there. Consider:

• A Japanese submarine recently

collided with a sport-fishing boat in

Tokyo Bay, killing more than 30

people. The defense minister re-

signed over the affair, but many

Japanese are still shocked that the

sub's crew did nothing to save those drowning before their eyes. The of-

ficial explanation: No orders were

• A few weeks later, a police detail

assigned to members of the royal family refused to join the search for

a child who disappeared while swim-

given to rescue anyone.

not be able to resolve.

exacerbate popular sentiment against the American military bases.

The net effect is a growing percep-tion of a sharply receding Soviet threat that, in turn, is altering political relations in East Asia. Where once there was a wary network of states mobilized by Washington to counter Soviet expansionism, the trend now is toward a world of less certain alliances and growing rivalries between the Asian countries.

In this changing environment, with Moscow viewed as part threat, part partner, the traditional American balancing role is more crucial to stability than ever. Yet, while few allies desire a U.S. retreat, talk of burdensharing and of American decline is casting a shadow over America's role. This is the paradox of the Pacific

Shadows as the Showa Era Nears an End

By Steven Platzer

ming in a river the imperial entou-

rage happened to be passing. The

police explained that they did not

have a change of clothing with them.

like to believe these are one-time.

freak occurrences. But questions

linger: If the navy cannot rescue

civilians in peacetime, how would it

respond in a military crisis? After

military still so elitist that it feels no

supposedly protects? Do shameless

violations of Japan's communal spir-

it indicate a lingering attachment to

about the decaying moral founda-

tions of society has not been engen-dered solely by the actions of public

servants. Early this summer, the na-

tion was shocked when a 14-year-

old student brutally murdered his

parents and grandmother with a

baseball bat as they slept.

There is a sense that this could

happen in any home, and few seem

to wonder why. Japan's school sys-

tem is so intensely competitive that

parents almost have to chain chil-dren to their desks to absorb the

But spreading bewilderment

discredited ways of the past?

obligation to serve the

years of democratization, is the

Clearly, most Japanese would

century. If the United States is to retain its predominant role in the Pacific, an activist Washington must rival Moscow in subtlety and sophis-tication as well as military might,

with its own new thinking.
Such thinking might begin with
the acceptance of Moscow's legitimate role in the region, distinguishing that from such truly threatening behavior as new military deployments or the backing of Communist insurgencies. That would help redirect superpower competition into the economic and political realms. Here, Washington, as the underwriter of East Asia's dynamism, has a decided edge, especially as the novelty of Moscow's joining the game wears thin.

Mr. Manning author of a forthcoming study of Soviet policy in Asia, is a writer and consultant to the Defense Department on Asian matters. He con-tributed this to The New York Times.

thousands of facts necessary to pass

entrance exams - the ticket to suc-

It is easy to imagine the symbolic impact of such events on the mem-

bers of a society in which adherence

to public law and respect for par-ents have traditionally been consid-

ered hallmarks of national order.

The reactions these incidents

have evoked tell us something im-

portant about the current state of

the Japanese psyche. The Japanese

are enjoying a degree of prosperity unmatched in their history; but

somewhere along the way they must

have made some serious mistakes

- and that these are coming home

to haunt them just when they should finally be able to enjoy the

fruits of hard work and sacrifice.

Showa era, many Japanese are be-ginning to harbor doubts about the

desirability of the system their leaders erected to make the nation a

world power. But nobody seems to

know quite what to do about it.

The writer, a visiting fellow at To-kyo University, is editor of Educa-tional Thought and Ideology in Mod-em Japan. He contributed this to the

International Herald Tribune.

As they approach the end of the

they are beg

cess in Japanese society.

The Mideast: Time Alone Won't Help

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — Events in the Middle PARIS — Events in the involute For years, hard choices have been put off because, on the Israeli side, so many people wanted to believe they need never be made and that the impasse would melt away with time; and because, on the Palleaders felt more secure by temporizing than by taking political risk.

That is why Secretary of State.

George Shultz's insistent efforts for a

breakthrough in recent months were futile. Both Israelis and Arabs have taken to blaming Washington for failing to impose one. This is just another evasion. The United States can help once leaders on the two sides are ready. It cannot produce anything useful by bashing heads together.

But the real world they want so

much to ignore is not standing still.

The Palestinian uprising and consequent renunciation of responsibility for the West Bank and Gaza by Jordan's King Hussein are making deci-sion unavoidable. The major players son mayonosole. The major payers can't dither much longer. Extremists are gaining ground on both sides and they will leave nothing to negotiate, until after the next war.

Marek Halter's account (Opinion, Aug. 31), of a long blant conversa-tion with Yasser Arafat on Aug. 20 shows that the wily leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization is feeling the pressures of new circum-stances. Mr. Halter, a Polish-born French writer who cultivates the look of an Old Testament prophet, is an ardent supporter of Israel and of the Jewish cultural heritage, and he is a would-be peacemaker. He accepted Mr. Arafat's summons to Tunis in

خدتر

order to put the tough questions. The last time he met with Mr. Arafat was shortly after Anwar Sadat's dramatic trip to Jerusalem, and he said then, "Now you will have to do the same, make peace." According to Mr. Halter, Mr. Arafat replied: "Perhaps you are right, but it is not time. Don't you realize I would be killed for it?" Mr. Halter's retort was brutal and prescient. "If you are not prepared to die for your people, Mr. Chamman, your people will die for you."

Mr. Halter believes the request for another meeting now reflects an at-tempt by Mr. Arafat to reach out to Jewish opinion in the diaspora, especially in the United States, in hopes that it will influence Israel to accept negotiations for a Palestinian state. Mr. Arafat made all the right noises for a permanent peace, abandonment: of terrorism, full recognition of Israel, even a confederation with Jordan despite King Hussein's pronouncement.

But that was in private. The PLO leader has done that before, only to say something different to the next i Mr. Halter has no illusions about Mr. Arafat's infinite capacity to wriggle off hooks. That is why he said he intended to publish his questions and Mr. Arafat's responses, and the PLOt leader accepted. It remains to be seen if Mr. Arafat will keep his pledge to make the decisive leap before the

United Nations in November, Mr. Arafat's remark to Mr. Halter about "fanatics and extremists" gain-ing importance in the occupied territories is significant. They are a worri-some challenge to him.

He is still dancing around the idea

of proclaiming a government-in-exile. The PLO has always avoided this as the nastiest of questions; forming a government would mean having to take a clear stand on territory and acceptance of Israel, on some kind of a program beyond "victory through anned struggle," on the relations and authority of Palestinians at home and the expatriates. That would likely split the PLO and underscore differences

among the Arab states. Mr. Arafat's formula for maintain-ing power and independence has a ways been to seek support from every body, balancing them off so none could claim him. But it is a formula for frustration of Palestinian aspirations

The new generation has lost patience.
The advantages of forming a government would be official recognition from most nations and, above all, a base for negotiations. That in turn would put pressure on Israel to face its long-deferred decisions. On the terms Mr. Arafat discussed with Mr. Halter, it would bring broad American support. Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel shows he realizes the limits of American indulgence when he refuses, despite his own inclination, to pre-empt diplomacy by annexing the territories.

Time is healing nothing. If brave decisions aren't made on both sides, events will drown the leaders who

refused the risk of peace. The New York Times,

The Drought Is Not the Farmers' Biggest Problem by inefficient farmers. American and

WASHINGTON — The images of this summer's drought in America are of parched fields, ruined crops and, once again, devastated farmers. Few groups elicit so much sympathy as easily as the farmers do. in a recent survey. Americans ranked the "plight of farmers" as the fifth most serious national problem, behind AIDS, drug abuse, medical costs and federal budget deficits, but

ahead of crime, poverty, trade defi-cits and many others.

Forget the images. If the drought does not recur next year, farmers' losses will be manageable. The real peril lies elsewhere. The drought could sabotage negotiations to liber-alize world trade in farm products. Its temporary effects on grain supplies may relieve pressure for reform creat-ed by overproduction in the 1980s. Failure of the trade talks could be crippling for U.S. farmers. They need freer global markets to absorb the ample harvests of most other years.

The chronic problem of American agriculture is surplus, not scarcity, Better seed varieties and planting techniques have raised production steadily. In 1967 the U.S. corn harvest totaled 4.9 billion bushels; the average yield was 80 bushels per acre. By 1987 the harvest was 7.1 billion bushels and the yield was 119 bushels per acre. But Americans eat well, and food demand grows slowly. Only so much more corn can be fed to cattle hogs and poultry in the United States. Unless the grain surpluses can be profitably exported, they depress

prices and farmers' incomes. The trouble is that exports are hob-bled by other countries quotas, subsidies and support prices designed to protect local farmers. The European Community's grain support prices are well above international prices: The high prices stimulate excess production, which is then dumped onto the world market with huge subsidies. Japan imports almost no rice, in order to insulate high-cost local farmers. Few countries have renounced all restrictions. America has import quoBy Robert J. Samuelson

tas on sugar that leave U.S. prices at leave. "This drought, in terms of seroughly twice the world level.

Under this system, subsidies exploded in the 1980s. In Europe they were export subsidies: in the United States they were direct payments to farmers to compensate for low market prices. The United States now has proposed ending all subsidies and import restrictions (including its own) by the year 2000. The goal was probably too sweeping, but major changes

But its effects could relieve pressure for much-needed reform.

seemed possible because existing policies had grown so costly.

The drought upsets this calculus.

Grain supplies are tighter and prices higher. Subsidy costs have dropped, relaxing pressures to negotiate. The European Community is a major obstacle to significant reforms: In the past year, its cost of dumping a bushel of wheat on the world market has dropped by half. "It's political inertia," said one trade official. "Politi-

cians in free societies generally don't

act unless they have to. These issues have been obscured by speculation about the drought's long-term climatic implications and its short-term economic impact. Both are exaggerated. Many meteorologists say they doubt the drought has much to do with the greenhouse effect (the heating of the Earth caused by the buildup of carbon dioxide and other gases in the atmosphere). In most years since the late 1970s, said Norman Rosenberg of Resources for the Future, weather for crops has been good. Any buildup of atmospheric gases in the past year would have been

settlers of Kansas and Nebraska to

verity, is no greater than the droughts of the 1930s," said Mr. Rosenberg. The immediate economic consequences are serious, but not catastrophic. Two respected consulting companies. Farm Sector Economics Associates and Schnittker Associates, gave this appraisal, based on crop conditions in early August: Crops will be hit hard, but no scarcities loom because grain reserves are high. The corn crop will drop about 37

> and the wheat crop 13 percent. Soy-beans will be in the tightest supply, before the 1989 harvest, reserves will equal less than a month's demand. Food prices may rise 2 to 3 percentage points more in 1989 than forecast. But the extra increase in the total consumer price index will not exceed 0.5 percent; food prices represent less than a fifth of all consumer

percent, the soybean crop 23 percent

prices. Meat prices will rise most; higher grain costs will reduce beef, pork and poultry production. Total farm income will not drop sharply, though there will be winners and losers among individual farmers and localities. Net farm cash income this year is estimated at \$57.2 billion. almost unchanged from 1987's \$56.8 billion. Higher prices will offset lower grain and meat production.

No one knows whether the drought will continue next year and magnify these effects. But even with good 1989 crops, grain markets may remain tight and hurt the trade negotiations that end in 1990. A sign of whether the talks are progressing will come in December, when trade officials meet in Montreal. They are supposed to agree on broad goals.

Changing farm policies is disruptive, because some farmers cannot survive without subsidies or import protection. But farmers, along with Droughts come and go. The drought of 1888-92 caused half the subsidies encourage overproduction

overproduces and dumps the surpluses. Efficient sugar producers in the Philippines and the Caribbean suffer because the United States and European Community restrict imports. A mystique surrounds farming. Countries say they are trying to pre-serve their rural heritage and to be more self-sufficient. But the quest for independence is an exercise in expensive futility. Most industrial countries are permanently dependent on international markets as either importers or exporters. The world's productive lands are unevenly distributed. When societies demand improved diets, global markets become inevita-ble. The task is to make them work better, not to deny their existence. The Washington Post.

Argentine grain farmers suffer be-

cause the European Community

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1888: A Royal Baptism

BERLIN — Frederick the Great's li-brary in the Stadtschloss at Potsdam has been already four times used for baptisms of the House of Hohenzol-lem, but never has it seen a more lern, but never has it seen a more imposing ceremony than that of today [Aug. 31], when the youngest member of the House received the names Oscar Carl Gustav Adolph. Three Empresses, two Kings and a Queen were present at the rite, performed with all the pomp that belitted one of the first of his race to be "born in the purple."

1913: Operatic Dispute

NEW YORK — After waiting until the last day allowed them by the Supreme Court, Mr. Oscar Hammerstein and his son, Mr. Arthur Ham-merstein, filed their answers to the affidavits made by the directors of the Metropolitan Opera Company in support of its application for an injunction to restrain Mr. Hammer-Olympic games and one of the long-stein and his son from giving grand est films ever shown at the festival.

opera in the opera house which he is building in Lexington avenue. In var-ious instances, Mr. Hammerstein said his singers had been approached by agents of the Metropolitan and offered twice the amounts he was paying them if they would break their contracts with him and join the Metropolitan's forces.

1938: Film in Venice VENICE — Unofficial reports that

VENICE — Unofficial reports that Germany's five-hour cinematic marathon, the film "Olympia." produced by Herr Hitler's favorite photographer. Leni Riefenstahl, has been awarded the Mussolini Cup, highest award granted during the Venice film festival, brought a protest today fitted delegates [who] protested that the film is not a feature picture but a "documentary" film. Anglo-Americant "documentary" film. Anglo Ameri-can groups declared that politics dio-tated the award to the Riciensiahl opus, a pictorial history of the Berlin



What Dukakis Should Do About All the Low Blows

By Anthony Lewis

OSTON — Ronald Reagan showed in 1980 that a conservative could run in affirmative campaign of ideas. His therees were lower taxes, higher mil-itar, spending and other ideas shaped by the modern conservative movement, all presented in a framework of opti-mism. Like them or not, they were pow-

erfully effective.

George Bush is off in the opposite direction: not affirmative but negative.

Smears and innuendos hare a way of sticking.

not ideas but personalities. His campaign so far has shown one dominant strategy: to pick apart Michael Dukakis. Mr. Bush and his surrogates have been painting Governor Dukakis as unpatriotic, dangerously leftist, mentally unstable. The characterizations are ludicrous, but it does not follow that they will have no effect. American voters have often shown themselves susceptible

to campaigns of character assassination.
Red-baiting worked in the 1950s. Richard Nixon and Joe McCarthy helped to defeat some Democrats by smearing them as "soft on communism.

Vice President Bush has shifted, not very subtly, from "soft on communism" to the statement that Mr. Dukakis is "a card-carrying member of the American Civil Liberties Union." And he has im-plied that Mr. Dukakis is unpatriotic because he vetoed an unconstitutional bill to brand teachers as criminals if they did not force their students to recite the Pledge of Allegiance.

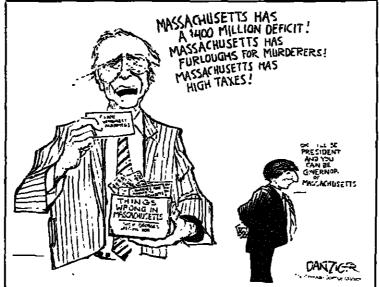
He would have signed the pledge bill, Mr. Bush said, and then let any objectors take it to court - although the Supreme Court had made clear that it was unlawful. That was the tactic that racist Southerners used during the strug-gle over school segregation: keep forc-ing decided issues back into the courts. Is that what Mr. Bush favors?

The patriotism strategy reached a new low recently when Senator Steven Symms, a Republican from Idaho, attacked Mr. Dukakis's wife, Kitty. He had heard, Mr. Symms said, that there were pictures of Mrs. Dukakis "burning the American flag when she was an anti-war demonstrator during the '60s." Mrs. Dukakis denied the charge and said the opposition must be "des perate" to make it.

But the attacks on Governor Dukakis are not just designed to question his patriotism. Their deeper purpose is to raise doubts about his character, his identity — to make people say, "We don't really know Mike Dukakis."

That was the significance of the at-tempted smear in early August on Mr. Dukakis's mental health. The Lyndon LaRouche crazies were planting ru-mors that he had had psychiatric treat-ment for depression. The story sur-faced Aug. 3 on The Wall Street Journal's editorial page, which nowa-days makes the late William Loeb's newspaper, the Manchester (New Hampshire) Union-Leader, seem a model of fair-mindedness.

The Journal spoke of what it called "the health-record issue" — Mr. Duka-kis's declining to release all his medical history to the press. It spoke of "ru-mors about his depression." The issue,



it said, showed "how little the American people know about this man." And it added, "Is Michael Dukakis really

what the voters think they see?" Later that same day President Rea-gan, asked about the Massachusetts governor's health records, said, "Look, I'm not going to pick on an invalid." Anyone who thinks that crack was accidental must believe in the Tooth Fairy.

Rowland Evans and Robert Novak, columnists with good connections to conservatives, wrote afterward that the Bush campaign tried to spread that smear. Republicans, they said, "are coming to feel that the political destruc-tion of Mr. Dukakis is necessary for Bush to win ... The stability and credibility of the governor of Massachusetts must be undermined."

There was nothing to the tale about psychiatric treatment, if indeed it would matter that a wise person sought help in

times of stress. But smears have a way of

sticking despite their untruth.

I think the psychiatric smear and the
Bush innuendos about Mr. Dukakis's patriotism have had an effect. I think people are wondering whether Michael Dukakis

is a little strange, or at any rate unknown.
What can Mr. Dukakis do about it?
The best answer would be to get into television debates with the vice president, but the vice president is trying to slither out of that commitment

The alternative is for Mr. Dukakis to lift his campaign out of the platitudes where it is stuck now and talk affirmarively to the big issues: how the United States must meet its real needs, in a tough world, by tackling the environment, education and other hard issues. In the course of that Michael Dukakis will have to show more deeply, more emotionally, who he is.

The New York Times.

Memories of a Rangoon in Ascendance

PARIS — It might be difficult to imagine, but Burma was not always a dim and forgettable outline on

the map of Asia.
In the early 1960s, the Union of Burma was moving in contemporary time, out of the shadow of colonialism. Not fully apace, of course, but moving nevertheless. Its people were open, industri-ous, cheerful. Its students restless. Ran-

goon was ascending.

For an American boy living on Prome
Road, a gateway to the capital, life was
anything but dull. We slept as geckos
cruised the ceilings and awoke to humid

commerce on the streets.

Bicycles and black Citroen sedans filled the boulevards. Three-wheeled open taxis darted about. They cornered with just enough tilt to give occupants a sense that life could end at any moment. The rusting red buses seemed to carry half the city's populace on their running boards.

Street vendors mixed curries in a cloud of steam and spice. Old men sipped tea from their saucers. Clerks crouched on the sidewalks, balancing a leaf full of rice in one hand and gently shoveling in lunch while watching lungvis pass in review.

The lungyi. There was a fine invention. A mere cylinder of cotton, it served as a genderless gown, skirt or shorts, ending on how one draped and knotted it. Hanging from the waist in a loose curtain, the lungyi was a perfect air-conditioned solution to the tropics.

For a game of soccer, the lungyi's hem was pulled up, gathered between the legs from front to back and stuffed in at the waist in back. Instant shorts.

Every April, a kind of Buddhist Mardi Gras swept the country. It was Maha Thingyan, the Water Festival, and the idea was to cleanse one's soul with a dousing of water. In reality, it was a national squirt-gun battle. Anyone in By Paul Horvitz

sight was a target. Water mains were tapped with thick bamboo pipes that filled strategically placed barrels. Truckloads of young people roamed the city carrying their own ammunition and launchers, their lungyis tucked up for action. Wet chaos ensued.

Movie theaters were popular, and the billboards downtown featured romance and battlefield heroics. When a foreign

MEANWHILE

film arrived in which a Moslem married a Hindu, all hell broke loose in street lights between the rival comm Tourism, never a mainstay, was coming into its own. Travelers wanted to see the enormous, gold-layered Shwedagon Pagoda in Rangoon, the dramatic reclining Buddha of Pegu, and the ancient city of Pagan. Some flew up to Sandoway, a beach paradise on the Bay of Bengal. A train ride north to the storied city of

Mandalay was not always swift: we waited on one trip for a boa constrictor to meander across the rails. On Independence Day, Burma's many tribes converged on the capital for

a parade that must have rivaled any in Asia for diversity and color. The Nagas - headhunters, we were told - sent a platoon. The Shan, Karen and Kachin peoples came in tribal dress, and the military bands blared.

Impartiality in foreign affairs was a hallmark. The government of Prime Minister U Nu bosted scores of Israelis in an effort to create a kind of Burmese kibbutz. Moscow was building a huge lakeside hotel on the outskirts of Rangoon. Americans sent by Washington or the Ford Foundation, including my father, offered assistance in the sciences and agriculture. When Zhou Enlai arrived for a state visit, the Chinese leader was welcomed with a frenzy of red flags. A neutralist Burmese, U Thant, became United Nations secretary-general.

To be sure, the government was not universally loved. Nor were foreigners. Ethnic and political rebellions dogged U. Nu. When a cache of U.S. arms was found in the hands of Nationalist Chinese.

insurgents, 10,000 people massed outside the U.S. Embassy in violent protest.

Burma's journey into darkness began on March 2, 1962. Armored personnel carriers and camouflaged trucks rolled into the capital along Prome Road. Soldier, in buffle deep stood grand outside. diers in battle dress stood guard outside our house. U Nu and his cabinet were arrested. So was the constitution.

General Ne Win struck out on what he called "the Burmese way to socialism" and marched the nation headlong into isolation and dictatorship. Many foreigners were ordered to leave, and there was a scramble to hire Chinese carpenters who built shipping crates.

In the years since, Western reporters have slipped into Rangoon for a few days every year or so. They emerged with word of a teetering economy and a beleaguered but gentle people.

I do not know how the Burmese en-

dured Their bitterness must have been deep, for they have risen in an angry mass. In a dispatch from Rangoon last week, after his release from a month in prison, U Sein Win, 66, a former newspa-per editor, wrote: "After 26 years of ningly passive acceptance of anthoritarian rule, hundreds of thousands ... announced boldly that they had had enough. I saw them when they opened the prison doors. I got caught in a crowd of demonstrators, delaying my return home.

I could hardly believe my eyes."

A revolution is taking place in a nation of 37 million people. I wonder how it will turn out.

The International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Back to Jefferson

Regarding "A Neighbor Should Sigy Involved" (Opinion, Aug. 8) by Lawrence H. Berlin:

Mr. Berlin writes that "The hallmark of [Franklin Roosevelt's] policy was tolerance of de facto gov-ernments of whatever stripe." It is true that the moralistic approach to foreign policy found its patron saint in Woodrow Wilson, but Roosevelt was not the first to intro-'uce the concept of tolerance of de acto governments. In 1793 Jefferson wrote: "We surely cannot deny to any nation that right whereon our own government is founded that every one may govern itself according to whatever form it pleases, and change these forms at its own will."

That became the traditional poic of the United States in the Western Hemisphere until it was renounced by Wilson. After Wilson, it was not Roosevelt who reversed it but the Republican presidents. Secretary of State Charles Evans Hughes under Warren Harding and Secretary Henry L. Stimunder Herbert Hoover lell tha the Wilsonian doctrine would involve the United States in all kinds of mischief. Mr. Hughes wrote to Samuel Gompers on July 19, 1923: "We recognize the right of revolution, and we do not attempt to determine the internal concerns of other states."

Mr. Stimson, in a 1931 speech to the Council on Foreign Relations in New York, declared: "As soon as it was reported to us, through our dip-lomatic representatives, that the new governments in Bolivia, Peru, Argentina, Brazil and Panama were in control of the administrative machinery of the state, with the apparent general acquiescence of their people, and that they were willing and apparently able to discharge their international and conventional obligations, they were recogpried by our Government. DAVID WINGEATE PIKE.

Roosevelt's Stature

Regarding the column "Un-healthy Healthiness" (Aug. 10): Russell Baker writes: "Everyone

knew FDR had suffered crippling polio, vet he was elected four times." While the Germans listened to healthy Hitler spread the poisonous seed of his "Thousand-Year Reich," Rocsevelt, with his legs wrapped in steel he couldn't feel, said, "You don't make yourself bigger by mak-ing someone else smaller."

He gave us dignity. He gave us hope. He gave us work. We loved him. That is why he was

elected four times. engineer, educated in Texas, now working in the Netherlands, doubted my words when I told him that Roosevelt used to ride around in a wheelchair. "Strange," he said. "No-body ever told us that."

BETTY BATWIN.

Nobels for These Two?

In the same spirit that bestowed the Nobel Peace Prize on Henry Kissinger and Le Duc Tho for ending the Vietnam War, this year's peace prize should go to President Saddam Hussein of Iraq and Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini of Iran for bringing the Gulf War to a conclusion. I can already imagine Mr. Hussein, in his acceptance speech. expounding on the ethics of using poison gas, as well as Avatollah Khomeini's meditations on the moral considerations of sending chil-

Düsseldorf.

wed him. That is why he was ected four times.

Recently a 40-year-old chemical gineer, educated in Texas now.

Regarding "Another Cost of Sanctions" by A. L. Ridgway (Letters, Aug. 24):

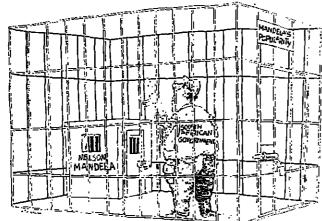
I agree that poaching is an evil that must be stopped. But time has shown that sanctions against South Africa are one of the few effective vehicles to express international abhorrence of apartheid. To be sure, economic sanctions often seriously injure those they were designed to protect. But in interna-tional politics it is necessary sometimes to opt for the lesser of two evils to aim for eventual good.

COREY HARRIS. Nantes, France,

The Tip of the Iceberg

Regarding "Women Lawyers Try to Disbar Sexism" (Aug. 10):

At first I was shocked to read about the male attorneys who addressed women lawyers in their firm as "sluts" - apparently without provocation. However, upon reflection, I concluded that there was an myself) for indirect provocation.



By ARCADIO in La Nación (San Jose, Costa Rica), C&W Syndica Y

For years. American men have been hombarded with anti-male

In His Own Words

can president, Pieter Botha, as saving of Nelson Mandela. "I hope he make it possible for me to act

RICHARD ROSENTHAL

propaganda as part of feminist efforts to revalue and modernize the The story quotes the South Afri-

in a human way" by releasing him from prison. Here it is! At last! In his own words! Implicit, but unmistakable and unambiguous -Mr. Botha's admission of his past inhumanity to Mr. Mandela.

It would appear that, if Pakistan

to be adequate. Later, a ceiling on

the number of nuclear weapons

Once Pakistan achieves nuclear

status, the Indian government can either get involved in a nuclear

arms race or strive for an arms

control agreement. It is hoped that

RAHUL ROY-CHAUDHURY.

it will choose the saner course.

could be worked out.

The recent death of Pakistan's has held the view that nuclear weappresident focuses new attention on one are essential to deter a nuclear the nuclear balance in this part of China. India started work on its Asia. Pakistan has been trying to nuclear program after the Chinese rain nuclear weapon capability nuclear detonation in 1964, but its ince the early 1970s, it is widely primary concern all along has been Pakistan. A small number of effecbelieved that if it does not already tive nuclear weapons would present a far more credible deterrent than have such capability, it soon will. By ruling out the option of destroying Pakistan's nuclear facilities, Inno reliable nuclear weapon (no Indidia implicitly accepts a nuclear Paan nuclear test has been carried kistan. It therefore requires a policy that will deal with such a Pakistan. out in nearly 15 years).

A Saner Nuclear Course for India and Pakistan

This policy should be mainly condetonates a nuclear weapon, there can then be no scope for an arms control agreement. This need not be cerned with the limitation of nuclear weapons. The emphasis so far so. Pakistan would have attained its placed on any nuclear weapon ought long-held goal of military parity with India, It need not be restrained to be replaced by a policy that con-trols the vertical proliferation of Inin pursuing a satisfactory arms condian and Pakistani nuclear weapons. trol agreement with India, Step-by-To provide a framework for such a policy. Indian leaders have to step negotiations could be carried accept a basic fact: Once Pakistan out. First, limitations on the rate of production need to be agreed upon. achieves nuclear status, a more or Verification procedures would have less equal military relationship be-

Indian military superiority be lost. Any arms control agreement would have to accept equivalent limits on nuclear wear ons. There can be no margin for Indian nuclear superiority. Hawks would argue that India

ty een india and Pakistan will pre-

nexis more nuclear weapons to deter China. This view is specious. Since 1974 no Indian government

Regarding "Botha Hints at Re-lease of Mandela" (Aug. 19):

status of women (a worthy goal). These tactics have involved the deliberate devaluation of men (an unwise and unworthy goal). Slowly, deep inside of men, even in those who favor fairer treatment for women, resentment and resistance have been forming against this aggression. The "slut" incident is the tip of that iceberg. Aggression be-

gets counteraggression. Most men value women for the qualities that are different from and complementary to their own. It is destabilizing for them to watch "the other" try to become "the These developments are having dangerous effects on relations between the sexes.

WILLIAM GLASS.

The UN: Bad Reasoning Regarding "UN Prolonged Gulf War" by H. Darabian (Letters, Aug. 23):

To conclude that "the UN han-dling of the conflict . . . prolonged the war" denotes either an incapac-

ity for logical reasoning or the kind of loathing for the United Nations and all it stands for that has, to a large extent, brought about the organization's present plight. MEIR LEKER

Pause That Refreshes

Regarding John T. Starr's "When Thoughts Have Time to Take Root and Unfold" (Meanwhile, Aug 4): How refreshing to be able to rest and renew my spirits and mind with Mr. Starr's article. After read-

> THAIS C. LEAVITT. Krefeld, West Germany.

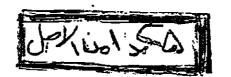
ing the day's news. I was thankful

to lose myself for a few minutes.



Wherever clocks come from, we're at home.

As Switzerland's airline, we have an especially close relationship to precise timing. And to the region which gave birth to the ancestor of all watches - the Near and Middle East. With Swiss watch dependability, we fly to Abu Dhabi, Amman, Ankara, Baghdad, Cairo, Damascus, Dubai, Istanbul, Jeddah, Kuwait, Larnaca, Riyadh, Tel Aviv and Tehran. Whereby our aim, as befits the airline of a watch-making country, is exceptional punctuality. To the delight of the many business people in this area who count on us.



Burma Threatens To Curb Protesters

RANGOON, Burma - The government said Wednesday that it would take action against demonstrators seeking democracy unless they left the government offices they had occupied.

The announcement, the first hint of a clampdown on the mass revolt against single-party rule, was broadcast on Rangoon radio, the last media outlet still in government hands.

Without specifying what action it might take, the government demanded that protesters vacate gov-ernment offices immediately, adding: "Those bent on violence will have to bear the responsibility for any consequences resulting from

the refusal of this order."

The warning, which the radio said had come from Prime Minister Thura U Tun Tin's office, was issued as student leaders called for

mass rallies and a general strike. U Nu, the last prime minister before U Ne Win seized power in a 1962 coup, said in an interview that more than two-thirds of the country was under the control of the

Western diplomats in Rangoon said administration by the ruling Burma Socialist Program Party had collapsed in 40 towns and some suburbs of Rangoon and that Buddhist monks, students and other civilians had set up committees to run local affairs.

Student leaders said they were calling strikes they hoped would paralyze the nation Thursday. Mass rallies were to begin at Rangeon General Hospital, a focus of

In subsequent days, the students weeks ago.

said, strikes might rotate among different sectors of the economy, a clear message to the beleaguered government that it was no longer in control

Burmese sources said there was growing nervousness about possi-ble military action against the strikers. Soldiers went on a rampage of killing between Aug. 8 and Aug. 12 but have since withdrawn to their barracks.

U Nu, Burma's senior political figure, said most of the army was not against the people, but he warned that soldiers might still shoot if ordered to do so.

The former prime minister formed a political alliance Monday that he said could step in to try to restore order to the country.

The group, the League for De-mocracy and Peace, has scheduled its first working meeting for Thurs-U Nu said he would announce at

the meeting whether he would be willing to act as head of any interim

Rangoon was disrupted again Wednesday by columns of students and workers parading through the streets behind banners demanding democracy after 26 years of singleparty rule.

The demonstrators were demanding an immediate interim government followed by free elections. President Maung Maung has backed a referendum on democracy but has said it must be approved by an emergency party congress Sept 12.

The already-poor economy has been badly hit since the major demonstrations and strikes began three

POLAND: Walesa Meets Leaders

episcopate. Authorities agreed during the talks that church representatives would continue to play a

role in the government-opposition

negotiations. Assessments among opposition and church leaders were mixed over whether the roundtable initiative could lead toward substantive agreements between the government and opposition. Also uncertain was whether the official offer of talks on Solidarity implied any change in the party's position, reiterated only Tuesday, that a return to trade union pluralism was im-

Nevertheless, Mr. Stelmachowski said he was encouraged by

Slumlord in L.A. To Pay Tenants

LOS ANGELES — A Beverly Hills neurosurgeon and slumlord who ignored needed repairs to his buildings has agreed to pay 70 tenants as much as \$35,000 apiece under a settlement, lawvers said.

The \$2.5 million settlement was announced by Legal Aid Founda- U.S. Praises Talks tion attorneys Barrett Litt and Misuit against Dr. Milton Avol. 65.

Dr. Avol, once described by a prosecutor as "the most recalciirant slumlord in Los Angeles." previously was sentenced for building-code violations to house arrest in one of his own buildings, which is infested by rats and vermin. He served 30 days. He also served 55 a term that began Christmas Eve. people."

the apparent flexibility granted to Kiszczak, the government's chief negotiator, after a Politburo meeting Tuesday. "I am optimis-tic," he said. "The authorities are saying there is no return to Solidarity in its form of 1981. But Solidari-

ty could be considered in other forms, other structures." One senior party official, the Central Committee secretary, Wladyslaw Baka, appeared to back up Mr. Stelmachowski's interpretation. Asked about Solidarity's legalization, he replied, "I can't exclude that this is going to happen and it probably will," though "a restoration of the Solidarity struc-

ture seems unlikely. Conditions have to be created for labor union pluralism to be-come a fact," said Mr. Baka, a liberal who was named to the Politburo in June and now supervises economic policy. This is a way that could lead in the future to the creation of political pluralism."

Mr. Stelmachowski said further talks would be necessary in the coming days in order to set up the roundtable. The negotiations are supposed to include a range of political and social groups in addition to the government, church and soli-

ward," The Associated Press re-

ported from Washington. A spokeswoman expressed hope that the government of Poland was prepared to work with leaders such as Mr. Walesa, who are "widely days of a nine-month jail sentence, admired and trusted by the Polish



AIR SHOW VICTIMS — Four victims of the disaster in West Germany arriving Wednesday at a medical center in Texas. German officials lowered the toll to 48, and emphasized there would be no more aerobatics at any air bases in West Germany. Americans, meanwhile, raised the death toll to 52.

13 Die as Delta Jet Crashes in Dallas

GRAPEVINE, Texas - A Delta Air Lines 727 jet crashed on takeoff Wednesday at Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport and exploded and burned, killing at least 13 people. Airline officials said 94 others on board survived.

It was the second crash of a maior airliner on Wednesday. Earlier believed on board but were not in the day, a Chinese airliner carrying 89 passengers and crew slid into Kowloon Bay as it landed in Hong Kong, and seven persons died, in-

cluding six crew members. The Delta plane had barely cleared the ground when it went down, but the cause of the crash was unclear. Some witnesses said that the plane, which was bound for Salt Lake City, had problems with its tail and that a rear engine may have been on fire as it tried to

A survivor from the plane said a wheel appeared to collapse, causing one of its fuel-filled wings to scrape

on the runway. An unknown number of people apparently walked away from the charred wreckage, which lay in two pieces in a field near the runway. Other survivors were hospitalized.

"You knew you were going to crash all the time," said a survivor, Penn Waugh, a Dallas lawyer. "You're just looking for a place to get out. We never got going. You could hear this noise. You knew

crawled out of the right side of the plane and others climbed through

the roof. A spokesman for Delta in Atlanta, Jackie Pate, said the flight, by a 15-year-old Boeing 727-200 carrying 14. Coleen Geraghty reported ing 97 passengers and a crew of to the International Herald Trien, had originated in Jackson, seven, had originated in Jackson, Mississippi. A few infants were also

listed as passengers. Mr. Waugh said the landing gear appeared to collapse as the plane taxied into its takeoff. A spokesman for Delta, Bill Ber-

said at the airline's Atlanta headquarters that 13 people had Mr. Berry said the three pilots

survived the crash, but the captain suffered a back injury. Skies were clear and breezes

moderate at the time of the crash. Witnesses said the left engine appeared to be smoking or on fire as it was taking off. The jetliner's front section turned up and the plane lifted off briefly, but the tail slid back down against the ground and exploded and the entire jetliner set-

tled to earth and burst into flames. Mr. Berry said the plane's proximity to the airport probably contributed to "the survivability" of

He said that the plane came down about 1,000 feet (300 meters) from the runway. "This made it something was wrong."

Mr. Waugh said some survivors

possible for the emergency people to reach it quite fast," he said.

A Chinese jetliner skidded into the sea shortly after landing in Hong Kong on Wednesday morning, killing seven persons and injurbune from Hong Kong. The majority of the 89 passen-

gers and crew escaped unharmed from the Trident aircraft, which dorsed changing the rules for fractured forward of the entry shooting. But later Wednesday, anfractured forward of the entry

Hong Kong aviation officials were still investigating why the plane slid off the the runway, across an adjacent taxiway and into Kowloon Bay. It landed in the midst of a driving rainstorm which, officials said, had limited visibility to 3,000 meters.

The dead all held Chinese passports and were believed to include six crew members, including the pilot, and one passenger.

Among the injured were seven

Hong Kong citizens, three Chinese, two Taiwanese and two Americans. Rescue teams helped most passengers escape through the fuse- Mr. Shamir's office had stumbled lage, but divers had to assist in trying to transmit dual and contrapped passengers. A blaze in one tradictory messages - one of of the engines was extinguished by fire fighters.

CAAC 301 had taken off from other of reasonableness to Wash-Guangzhou in southern China for ington and other foreign observers. the 30-minute flight to Hong Kong. Radio communication between the West Bank and Gaza Strip are a pilot and the control tower in Hong key part of Mr. Shamir's rightist Kong indicated no problems on its Nov. 1 parliamentary elections. They have been increasingly frus-

3 on Mission When Shot, IRA Says

BELFAST - The Irish Republithree of its members killed a day members or had explosives. earlier by British soldiers were "on

active service," the IRA term for a The killings by the British were seen as the start of a tougher British policy to combat increased IRA

■ U.S. Praises Talks

The State Department praised on Wednesday the Polish governCatholic Creggan section of Lonment's decision to open contacts donderry killed two persons and with Mr. Walesa, calling the move a injured a third, according to Lon-"welcome and significant step for-ward," The Associated Press re-gized for the trap that went "trag-

ically wrong. In West Germany, a Stuttgart radio station reported that two cross the border from the Netherlands with guns and explosives.

Authorities confirmed arresting two men with weapons but did not can Army said Wednesday that say whether they were were IRA Northern Ireland police and the

British Army released few details of the ambush and killing of the three IRA guerrillas at Drumnakilly in County Tyrone.

British media reports said commandos of the British Army's elite Special Air Services regiment ambushed and killed the three men as they prepared to attack a soldier of the locally recruited Ulster Defense

The police and army refused to comment on the reports.

Sinn Fein, the legal political wing of the outlawed IRA, said people believed to be IRA guernilas were caught as they tried to IRA members. It identified them as Brian Mullen and the brothers Ge-rard and Martin Harte. killed while "on active service."

The prime minister of Ireland. Charles J. Haughey, called for an urgent review of the circumstances of the shooting of the three men.

shootings were a result of new security measures in the province. Security forces have denied accu sations that they operate a sosauons man mey operate a so-called shoot-to-kill policy, in which

suspects are gunned down without being given a chance to surrender. The Belfast bomb was triggered by an elderly man who climbed

days, police said.

300 Israeli civilians have been in-It released a statement Wednesjured and hundreds of cars damday from the IRA's Mid-Ulster aged in some 6,000 stone-throwing battalion saying the men were

incidents and 1,000 gasoline-bomb incidents since the violence began last December. At the same time, scenes of set-

tlers brandishing automatic weapons, setting up illegal roadblocks The government's Northern Ire- and enforcing vigilante-style justice have been increasingly common on land Office refused to say if the West Bank roads. At least 15 of the 250 Palestinians killed since the upising began have been shot by

also been killed. The current rules allow soldiers and settlers to open fire only if their lives are clearly endangered. Earlier through an apartment window, in the year, the regulations were worried that the young man living expanded to allow soldiers to autothere had not been seen for several matically shoot at those throwing gasoline bombs - a move that

Shamir Is Said to Back Lethal Force **Against Palestinian Stone Throwers**

Nashington Post Service
JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel has set

By Glenn Frankel

off a political firestorm here by

calling for new rules to make it easier for Israeli soldiers and Jew-

ish settlers to open fire at Palestin-

stone-throwers at an Arab refugee camp near Hebron, in the West Bank. The prime minister was in-

Palestinian civil unrest.

fuel the controversy.

Early Wednesday, Mr. Shamir's

media adviser, Avi Pazner, denied

that the prime minister had en-

other senior aide. Yosef Achimeir.

contradicted Mr. Pazner's account

and confirmed that Mr. Shamir

Mr. Achimeir said in a telephone

interview, "is that the attitude to-

ward those who throw stones has to

be the same as toward those who

throw molotov cocktails or use

guns and pistols, because stones

can be just as lethal as the others."

discrepancy by saying he had not heard the prime minister's state-

ment. But political analysts said the

differing accounts suggested that

toughness to an impatient Israeli

tituency as Israel approaches

trated by the army's inability to stop the steady flow of stone-

throwing incidents that make their

The army reports that at least

daily travel hazardous.

Mr. Pazner later explained the

"What the prime minister said,"

had called for the changes.

Mr. Shamir's involvement began when Mishael Cohen, a settler from Hebron, began a hunger strike outside the prime minister's residence here to protest the confiscation of his gun. Mr. Cohen said he had opened fire last week on stonethrowers at the Arub refugee camp

ian stone-throwers, a senior aide confirmed Wednesday night.

Mr. Shamir is said to have endorsed the change at a meeting Tuesday with a Jewish settler who had pelted his car. But army sources gave a different account, saying the rocks had been thrown at a bus in front of Mr. Cohen and that he had fired whose Uzi submachine gun had been confiscated by police last week after he opened fire at alleged wildly, just missing soldiers in a nearby observation post. Some se-

brought sharp criticism from the U.S. State Department.

M. Shamir's involvement began involvement beg

Energy Minister Mothe Shehal-of the rival Labor Party, governing partner with Mr. Shamir's Likud m. Israel's shaky ruling coalition, told-laraeli radio the prime minister should resign and called Mr. Shamir's action "a new threat to the rule of law."

This is the difference bear the Wild West and a state," he said. An army spokesman confirmed. the wounding by a settler of two soldiers while they were chasing a molotov cocktail thrower.

AZERBALJAN: A Haunted City

strumental in persuading police to return the weapon and two others taken from other settlers after simi-(Continued from Page 1) The policy is assimilation and coex-A senior cabinet minister in the

rival Labor Party denounced Mr. When the Armenian majority in Shamir's move as an endorsement Nagorno-Karabakh, a mountainof lawlessness and a "Wild West" ous enclave in western Azerbaijan, atmosphere in the occupied territodemanded early this year to be ries, scene of nearly nine months of joined with Armenia, their ethnic kin in Armenia, Moscow and else-And an incident late Wedneswhere took to the streets in sympa-

day, in which an Israeli civilian near the Jewish settlement of Te-Nagomo-Karabakh and Armekoa in the West Bank accidentally nia, still in a period of tense recovwounded two soldiers while allegery from months of strikes and civil edly shooting at an Arab gasolinedisobedience, remain off limits to bomb thrower, is certain to further Western reporters.

In Sumgait and Baku, according to local Armenians, the cause aroused little excitement except an occasional loud argument between

neighbors. "Armenians in Baku and Sumgait tend to be quite assimilated," said David Dilanyan, a priest at the Armenian Orthodox church in Baku who also serves many Armenians in Sumgait, "And perhaps they were afraid of a clash. Many of them actively opposed the Nagor-no-Karabakh campaign. They sent telegrams to the newspapers calling for an end to the strikes and dem-

onstrations, for peace and reason. Even now, everyone in Sumgait seems to know firsthand of an Azerbaijani who, like Mr. Mamedov. sheltered Armenian neighbors during the troubles.

"When the events began over Nagorno-Karabakh, we thought about different places where we could expect trouble," said Mr. public fearful of the uprising, the Gadzhiyev, the party leader, who was working as a government offi-cial in the Nakhichevan region of Azerbaijan when the trouble be-The 70,000 Jewish settlers of the gan. "We thought of many places, but we never thought that some

thing would happen in Sumgait." In hindsight, he said, one can see some simmering discontent in the city. Sumgait has such a serious housing shortage that many newcomers to the city — most of them Azerbaijanis — live in shabby worker hostels or in a crude shantytown on the outskirts.

No one quite says so, but there are hints that these people looked with some resentment on the wellestablished population of Armenians, many of them merchants and traders, who lived in better

Then, early this year, the first busloads of Azerbaijanis arrived from the villages of Armenia with

their stories of Armenian abuses. The buses pulled into the station on Friendship Street, a shabby repeated. "But if another group of paint, and disgorged the aggrieved remain unclear. Three Israelis have



Sumgait relatives. A few young firebrands called for vengeance. On Feb. 27, after days of misleading reassurances in the press that all was calm, Radio Baku broadcast a report that seemed to confirm the worst: Two Azerbaijanis had been killed in a clash near

Nagorno-Karabakh. That night a crowd of young Azerbaijanis went on a windowsmashing rampage.

The next night rioting boiled up again and spread out from the bus station into streets and the fivestory apartment blocks nearby.

Outside Sumgait itself, that night has become the stuff of legend. Armenians in Yerevan, Moscow and the United States insist that hundreds of Armenians were slaughtered and that a cover-up took place. If so, no one has come forth with evidence to prove it.

"Everyone wants to use the case for his own ends, to throw mud on the other side," said Mr. Ismailov, the prosecutor.

After the riots, the local party leader, mayor and police chief were dismissed and expelled from the party for dereliction of duty. The city has set up a commission

on ethnic relations, and, according to city officials, has been given an emergency grant from Moscow to build new housing, a hospital and clubs to ease the social tensions that may have contributed to the

"It's hard to imagine that it could happen again," said Takhir Mamedov, a 22-year-old Azerbaijani factory worker, who was the only one interviewed who thought it possible that the riots could be the Azerbaijani nation, then every villagers into the hands of their thing could happen again."

MISSING: Troubling U.S. Legacy

(Continued from Page 1) the peak of Mr. Nixon's troubles over Watergate.

President Jimmy Carter, saying he believed that no Americans remained alive in Indochina against their will, emphasized normalization of relations with Vietnam and the quiet return of remains. But after the Vietnamese invaded Cambodia in late 1978, relations were frozen and the return of bodies stopped. League membership

dropped to about 700 families. President Ronald Reagan came to office in 1981 highly critical of previous administrations for not doing more about the missing Americans and apparently con-vinced that some were still alive.

The league's membership is now over 3,600, a peak, and Ms. Griffiths herself, as a member of the government's POW-MIA Interagency Group, helps to make ad-ministration policy. She has been a member of every significant administration delegation to Hanoi

ince 1982. resentation would "speed resolu-The issue of the missing received tion of the legacies of the war."

new attention in early August when Vietnam, having agreed to joint search efforts with the United States to try to resolve the most promising cases, "temporarily" suspended such cooperation days later, charging that the Reagan administration "continues to pursua hostile policy against Vietnam." it was this suspension that was reversed Tuesday.

The stated source of Hanoi's displeasure was congressional testi-mony by Gaston J. Sigur, the assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, who op-posed a resolution urging the estabshment of interests sections here and in Hanoi, the same low level of diplomatic representation the United States has with Cuba.

The resolution was the work of Representative Thomas J. Ridge, a Pennsylvania Republican and Viet nam veteran, and of Senator John S. McCain 3d, an Arizona Republican who was a prisoner of war in North Vietnam for six years. Mr. McCain said he felt diplomatic rep-

ARMS: U.S. Ties Cuts to ABM Pact

(Continued from Page 1) struction. But it said that these measures were "not sufficient either to correct the treaty violation or to meet U.S. concerns about the significant impact of the viola-

The administration also acknowledged that the Soviet Union had offered to dismantle the station if the United States made counterconcessions, notably by suspending its Strategic Defense Initiative research program. But the statement described this

demand as "unacceptable." The United States also accused the So-viet Union of "illegally" deploying radar devices at Gomel, which it said constitutes another violation of the 1973 treaty.

The warnings constituted an escalation of American criticism of the Krasnoyarsk radar station, ac-

NATO diplomats in Geneve and military experts said the U.S. statement appeared to be exagger-

ated and might have been influ enced by domestic political calcu-lations, including the administration's wish to be seen taking a firm line with the Soviet Union during the presidential election campa

They said Moscow's decision to build the radar station in the first place was provocative and raised unanswered questions about its attitude toward the ABM Treaty. But they insisted that the station posed no military threat, since it does not

However, several of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization dipiomats expressed concern that the Reagan administration might playing up its dispute with the viet Union over the radar station in

SHERIDAN MORLEY



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Dr. Ignacio Madrazo Navarro says he used strict procedures.

Mexican Doctor Unfazed by Storm Over His Research

By Larry Rohter

New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — In his office at La Raza Medical Center, Dr. Ignacio Madrazo Navarro sits alongside stacks of correspondence from around the world. Each letter is a plea from a patient

suffering from Parkinson's disease, asking Dr. Madrazo for an operation. Dr. Madrazo's colleagues are also writing and talking about him, though in less than adulatory terms.

Nearly two and a half years after he first transplanted adrenal tissue into the brain of a Parkinson's patient, Dr. Madrazo is at the center of a controversy. He is admired by some for his innovation, but accused by others of exaggerating the benefits and playing down the risks of the transplants the risks of the transplants.

Initially, researchers were enthusiastic when he reported that gravely ill patients were able to lead near-normal lives after transplants. But medical teams in the United States and Western Europe have tried the procedure without the success Dr. Madrazo reported. "We're fed up with his being lionized," said Judy Rosner, executive director of the United Parkinson Foundation in Chicago. reflecting the hard feelings about Dr. Madrazo's reports.

On Sept. 12, 1987, in a refinement of the operation, Dr. Madrazo transplanted tissue from a spontaneously aborted fetus into the brains of two Parkinson's patients. Many experts hope the procedure will work better than the adrenal transplants. He has subsequently performed fetal tissue implants in three more patients.

His assertion of positive results from those operations too is now being questioned. A Swedish team has reported no benefit for two patients who received fetal tissue implants there. Dr. Madrazo said he understands the controversy and is not

surprised. "It's very much like what we saw after Christiaan Barnard did the first heart transplant," Dr. Madrazo said. "Those who got good results were delighted, and those who did not grumbled. But after a while, everything finds its level."

Dr. Madrazo asserted that many of the apparent discrepancies in

results can be explained by differences in technique, including the amount and kind of tissue transplanted.

Medication after surgery has also become an issue in the case of Nelson Martinez, who in July 1987 became the first American to undergo the adrenal operation in Mexico City. When he returned to Los Angeles, doctors urged him to take Sinemet, the drug most often prescribed for Parkinson's. "He almost became paralyzed when he took it," said his wife, Martha. "He got stiff, and was shaking terribly. But when he stopped, he was soon back on track again."

Dr. Madrazo said he believed patients become "more sensitive to medication" after the procedure.

RITICS assert that Dr. Madrazo's evaluations of patients have not been sufficiently stringent scientifically to document changes in to PET scan technology, an advanced method of studying brain activity, he and colleagues strictly followed established procedures in rating the severity of the disease, both before and after surgery. He dismissed suggestions that he has been overoptimistic in assessing his patients and that a "placebo effect" accounts for improvements.

While many American experts have become wary of the adrenal White many American experts have become wary of the adrenat transplants, one in particular has remained a defender of Dr. Madrazo. "I examined the first two patients ever operated on, the ones reported in the New England Journal of Medicine, and there is no question in my mind that this operation works," said Dr. Abraham Lieberman, professor of neurology at the New York University Medical Center. "It's not 100 percent, and there are problems with it, but you can't say it doesn't work at all."

Dr. Lieberman, chairman of the medical advisory board of the

American Parkinson's Disease Association, has also performed the operation himself.

operation himself.

Studies of the first 50 patients to undergo the adrenal transplant operation in Mexico and of the first 5 to receive fetal tissue implants are now being prepared for publication, and Dr. Madrazo said they should answer many questions. "Yes, we have had patients who are worse off now than before the operation," he said. "But that was the result of surgical complications. Let's not blame the procedure; in the face of an implacable progressive disease, the cost-risk benefit is

very much in favor of the patient."

Among the patients receiving adrenal transplants, four of Dr. Madrazo's first 14 died, but of the next 36, only one has died. Of the deaths, the most controversial is that of a patient who had an epileptic scizure and died of a heart attack. Neurologists at Loma Linda University in California said the seizure was probably caused

by the operation. Some who have been encouraged by Dr. Madrazo's work argue that the controversy may be as much about personality and politics as about purely medical matters. "I know Dr. Madrazo, and regard him as a pioneering individual, an innovative surgeon, and an honest person," Dr. Lieberman said.

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Setback Reported in Parkinson's Surgery Tests

By Gina Kolata New York Times Service

THE transplant of fetal tissue into the I brain, a daring procedure that many experts have considered the best hope for treatment of Parkinson's disease, is yielding disappointing results, say Swedish scientists who have tried the operation on two

Experts said the report was a serious setback in the search for effective treatment of Parkinson's, a progressive nerve disorder that causes tremors, rigidity and other debilitating symptoms. Still, researchers have not given up.

A Mexican surgeon who has implanted fetal tissue into five patients has reported positive results. Although European and American experts said they were puzzled by aspects of his initial reports, they said they would await publication of details before evaluating the claim. The Swedes said they planned further experiments.

plants helped many of the 50 patients on whom he has used the method. Many about 500,000 people suffer from Parkin-American doctors, however, after trying advenal transplants scores of times without the technique deserved more strained and plants helped many of the 50 patients on the United States, where their patients' conditions were unchanged. Only aborted femses about 13 weeks old. Animal studies have indicated that tissue from fetuses older than nine weeks will not such a supplementation.

human fetus, rather than adrenal tissue, would work better. Both methods are intended to spur the brain's production of the chemical dopamine, which is believed to be disrupted in Parkinson's patients.

So far, transplants of fetal tissue are results difficult to understand, said ne does known to have been tried on only a handful of patients. In addition to Dr. Madrazo's drazo saw in the patients were due to the efforts in Mexico and the experiments in growth of the fetal tissue in their brains. Sweden, a British team has reportedly tried "One of the most important questions is to the procedure on four patients since April. The adrenal gland produces an almost identical chemical, and scientists hoped that its cells would do the same when placed in the malfunctioning area of the

But the implanting of fetal tissue was thought to hold the greatest promise, espe-cially since fetal cells are so fast-growing and adaptable, and are less likely to produce an immune response.

Last year, patients and doctors were clated by reports from the Mexican doctor, leading to be lettered by reports from the Mexican doctor, leading to be lettered by reports from the Mexican doctor, leading to be lettered by reports from the Mexican doctor. Late last year, Swedish scientists at tempted the fetal implant surgery in two leading to be lettered by reports from the Mexican doctors. pioneering procedure, involving trans-plants of tissue from a patient's own adre-nal gland into the brain, had achieved that they could not say whether the patients were helped until six months or more Dr. Madrazo, of La Raza Hospital in had passed. Now, nine months later, the Mexico City, asserts that the adrenal impatients have not improved.

adrenal transplants scores of times without thought the technique deserved more ex-Based on animal studies and other evidence, experts have been hoping that implants using tissue from the brain of a human fetus, rather than adrenal tissue.

Based on animal studies and other evidence, experts have been hoping that implants using tissue from the brain of a human fetus, rather than adrenal tissue.

First two never show improvement because the animal experiments are promising and because the patients who had the operation account for the differing results.

So far, transplants of fetal tissue are no worse off than before the surgery.

So far, transplants of fetal tissue are third to understand, said he does results difficult to understand, said he does results the animal experiments are promising and because the patients who had the operation account for the differing results.

So far, transplants of fetal tissue are third to understand, said he does results the animal experiments are promising and because the patients who had the operation account for the differing results.

So far, transplants of fetal tissue are the patients who had the operation account for the differing results.

So far, transplants of fetal tissue are the patients who had the operation account for the differing results.

So far, transplants of fetal tissue are the patients who had the operation account for the differing results.

> Although animals do not develop Par-Atthough animals do not develop Parkinson's, researchers can mimic the disease in animals by destroying their dopamine-producing brain cells. When they do, they can cure the animals with implants of dopamine-producing cells from fetal brains.
>
> The British researchers, led by Dr. Edward the reported improvements, Dr. Lindvall Hitchcock of Birmingham, reported improvements, Dr. Bjorklund said that, although fetal provement in the patients, according to newspaper reports and scientists who have spoken with the researchers.
>
> But experts noted that the British group said.

most experienced with this research. They about both the Mexican and British reports have been testing fetal implants in animals that patients improved immediately after for more than a decade, and they have been surgery. planning since 1984 to operate on people

THE Swedish researchers, led by Dr. has not reported its data in a scientific cle is that few fetal cells survive. forum and that, unlike the Swedish team, it The Swedes implanted tissue fr

meeting in Israel and said last week that is that he used (etal tissue from spontane-enough.

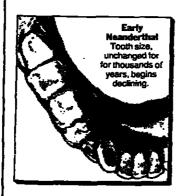
The British researchers, led by Dr. Edward the reported improvements, Dr. Lindvall

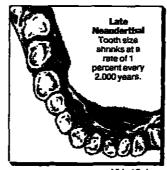
boken with the researchers.

But experts noted that the British group still pose technical difficulties. One obsta-

The Swedes implanted tissue from four Olle Lindvall and Dr. Anders Bjorkland does not have extensive experience. In fetuses in each patient, on the assumption of the University of Lund, are among the particular, experts said they are cautious that the same proportion of cells would most experienced with this research. They about both the Mexican and British reports survive in humans as in animals. "Admittedly, that is a range of assumptions," Dr. Bjorklund said. "If the human brain offers planning since 1984 to operate on people Animal experiments indicated that it a less favorable environment, if, say, there with severe Parkinson's. They operated should take months before the fetal tissue is more bleeding around the implant or late last year on two women, ages 48 grows and secretes chemicals that alleviate more cells die because of the age of the and 55, with severe Parkinson's disease. Parkinson's symptoms. Another aspect of patient or the ongoing disease process," They gave their first report in June at a Dr. Madrazo's work that puzzles scientists issue from four fetuses may not be

IN BRIEF







Human Teeth, Already Small, Shrink Faster Than Ever

NEW YORK (NYT) - Scientists have long known get smaller in future generations as the importance of that human teeth have been getting smaller. Now large, strong teeth in survival further diminishes, anthropologists at the University of Michigan have produced strong evidence identifying the onset of this evolutionary trend, establishing the rates of size reduction and showing that in the last 10,000 years tooth the molars and incisors from prehistoric and modern humans are considered.

size on average has been shrinking at twice the rate it had been for the previous 90,000 years.

The anthropologists said teeth should continue to manning the size of those with which Neanderthals chewed raw mammoth flesh 75,000 to 100,000 years ago.

Drug to Aid Impotent Men Found Safer in Pill Form

NEW YORK (NYT) - Early tests of the pill form respond to a placebo were able to have intercourse, a of a drug used to help impotent men achieve an success rate comparable to that of the injections. erection indicate that the pill is safer, more convenient Researchers found that the pill form is not street. and just as effective as the injected version, according to a report in the Annals of Internal Medicine.

of the 16 impotent men who took the pill and did not

Researchers found that the pill form is not strong enough to cause priapism, which sometimes occurs with the injected form, Dr. Gwinup said. The drug, The researcher, Dr. Grant Gwinup, found that eight phentolamine, causes blood vessels to expand. In pill form, it was once used to treat some adrenal tumors, but it is no longer manufactured, Dr. Gwinup said.

Test Suggests Environment Recovers From Acid Rain

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Scientists who used a roof to shelter a wooded area from acid rain say they found the environment can stage a remarkable recovery once pollution ceases, at least in some places.

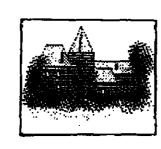
In an effort to gauge the ability of the environment to rebound, researchers put a clear plastic roof over about 1,000 square yards (835 square meters) of a sparsely wooded region in Norway subject to high levels of acid rain. During the four years of their experiment, the roofed area was "watered" by rain and snow from which acidic chemicals were removed. Reporting in the British journal Nature, Richard Wright of the Norwegian Institute for Water Research said the experiment found "chemical changes caused by acid deposition are largely reversible." Courtenay Riordan, an acid rain expert with the Environmental Protection Agency, said the study "confirms what a lot of people have been saying — if you don't have thick soil and you do eliminate acid deposit, you would expect the experiment, the roofed area was "watered" by rain

Space Biologist Predicts Life on a Moon of Jupiter

SUNNYVALE, California (Reuters) — A space arranged by the National Aeronautics and Space Adbiologist involved in a study of life in the universe says he believes organic compounds, a life form, would be found on Europa, a moon of the planet Jupiter.

"I will bet my money we will find organic com-pounds there," Dr. John Oro, an exo-biologist of the University of Houston, said at a press conference

Exo-biologists, who study the origins of life, and scientists who plan NASA's space missions have been working together at the Ames laboratory near here.



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For five days this September, University Presidents from all over the globe will gather at Tufts University's European Center in Talloires, France.

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Media are invited to the Friday, September 16 news conference and presentation of the Talloires Declaration at 10:00 a.m.

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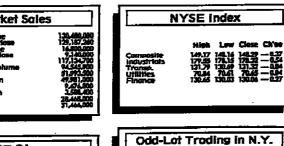
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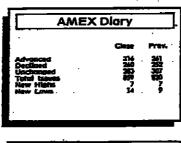
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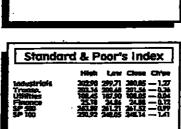




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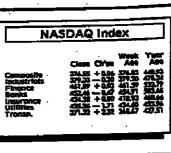
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NEW YORK — Prices weakened Wednes-day in slow trading on the New York Stock Exchange after the market failed to sustain an early advance that analysts attributed to a

stronger dollar and bond market.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which slipped 3.20 points Tuesday, fell 6.58 to close at 2,031.65.

Declines edged out advances. Volume rose to about 131.50 million shares from 108.72 million traded on Tuesday.

The Dow jumped about 12 points in the early going and then started to turn lower around midday. It managed to trim a 10-point deficit to less than two points before a small wave of selling took place in the final minutes.

Broad-market indexes also lost ground. The New York Stock Exchange index fell 0.37 to 148.29. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index fell 0.99 to 261.52. The price of an average share lost "The bond market was a little more favorable

as we started the day," said Jim Andrews, first vice president in charge of institutional trading at Janney Montgomery Scott Inc. in Philadel-

"In addition, when volume is this light, those people who hang around are generally a bit more positive than those who have decided to But after the opening burst, Mr. Andrews

said, the Dow "ran up against some resistance at the 2,040 area."

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"At that point, even though some would like to participate, there was no one else around to keep it going. It tends to fall off on its own," Mr. Andrews said.

The August "unemployment number on Fri-day remains the key," Mr. Andrews said. "If it indicates that the economy is not heating up, or is as robust as feared, people should start to come back with a little better feeling.

"The Fed has already raised rates. And if we get a sign that the economy is rolling back, or even flattening out, we could get a market advance on the order of five to seven percent. The employment data is clearly the focus now."

Gould was the most active issue, down ¼ to 22½. The stock jumped 7½ Tuesday after the company said it had agreed to be acquired by Nippon Mining of Tokyo for \$23.25 a share. Public Service Enterprise Group followed,

unchanged at 231/s.

Texas Utilities was third, up 1/s to 281/s.

AT&T was off 1/s to 241/s. IBM fell 1/s to

Among other blue chips, General Electric was off % to 40%, Merck was off % to 54%, American Express was down % to 28% and Eastman Kodak was off 1/4 to 43. B.F. Goodrich rose 2% to 54. The company refused comment on rumors that Sir James

Prices closed mixed in active trading on the American Stock Exchange.

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Executive Women Drop Dress-Code Inhibitions

By SHERRY BUCHANAN International Herald Tribune

ONDON - Female executives in London and major U.S. ONDON — Female executives in London and major U.S. cities said they no longer feel they have to look like men to be taken seriously, but they are not slaves to the latest fashions either. Smartly dressed, they combine individual style with the reality of a predominantly male working environment. Those who rejected the short skirts of the past couple of years, for example, said it was out of individual preference and because they were not appropriate for the office.

"I don't believe women of a certain age and status need to show their knees" said Kathy Thornburn, managing director of a their knees," said Kathy Thornburn, managing director of a Brussels-based company. "I just wear what I feel good in, and I don't think that women with

'You don't want to

you don't want to

be Little Bo Peep

look intimidating but

minds of their own should have to stick to fashion." She said she wears a lot of clothes by Chacok, a French designer given to brilliant colors and

No longer slaves to fashion and no longer concerned about looking like men, execu-

tive women may well snub the slacks that designers have introduced for fall and winter.

"You don't want to look intimidating but you don't want to be Little Bo Peep either," said Karen Wegmann, an executive vice president of Wells Fargo Bank in San Francisco. "I don't have the little gray suit because that makes you look like someone's administrative assistant. But I also didn't buy the short look last." year, and I am not going to wear pants to the office this year."

Some U.S. retail consultants attributed recent slow sales in U.S. women's apparel to working women's boycott of the short

'American executive women wouldn't go near a short-short skirt with a 10-foot pole," said Kurt Barnard, publisher of the Retail Marketing Report in New York. "They are no longer slaves to fashion, and that's how it should be. Could you imagine a lawyer standing in front of an American jury in a short skirt? I

"This season," he added, women executives "will be far freer to choose whatever they like, returning to just a shade above the knee to just a shade above the ankle."

VEN THOSE WOMEN who are baring the executive knee in the boardrooms of London and New York still shy away from any skirt length that is too short, at least partly

because they are uncomfortable.

Gabriella di Nora, who heads the Personal Shopping service at Harvey Nichols, London's high-fashion department store, said,

"Executive women are far more discerning; they are not just taking what is dictated by fashion."

Just like their male colleagues, however, executive women in search of their own individual styles still recognize that they have to take into account the industry they work in, the company's corporate culture and their positions in the corporate hierarchy. Some companies frown on any originality in dress and want executives to stick to what are essentially uniforms. For men in the City of London, for instance, that may mean no loud ties, striped shirts, wine-colored briefcases or brown shoes. In some

companies, it is blue suits only, in others, gray is preferred.

"If you are a senior woman, what you don't want to call attention to is the fact that you are a woman," said Mrs. Wegmann of Wells Fargo. "When you enter a boardroom meeting you don't want to be tugging away at your skirt, having to be careful how you sit. It takes away from the ability to be taken

Berit Stokke, a Norwegian corporate lawyer in London, said, because the wrong thing gets the attention, so I don't wear them.'

Publisher Talks to Maxwell

Macmillan Stock Falls on Report

NEW YORK — Macmillan Inc. said Wednesday it had begun talks with Maxwell Communication Corp., one of two bidders for the company. That depressed Macmilan's stock price as investors apparently saw reduced chances of a fight for control of the publishing

and information concern.

Macmillan's stock closed at \$82
a share Wedneday on the New
York Stock Exchange, down \$1.625

fork Stock Exchange, down \$1.025 for the day.

Macmillan has rejected an \$80-per-share, \$2.1 billion offer from Maxwell and a \$75-per-share bid by Robert M. Bass Group.

After Bass made a \$64-a-share bid in May, Macmillan announced

a restructuring plan that would split the company into two parts, one for traditional publishing and the other for information activities, and would pay a special dividend of at least \$52.35 per share.

In a filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission, Macmillan

said a meeting took place Tuesday between Edward P. Evans, its chair-man, and Robert Maxwell, the publishing magnate, as well as other representatives of both companies.

Information with respect to the company as a whole and the components of the information services group has been provided to Maxwell Communication," Macmillan said in its filing.

The meeting took place at the London offices of Maxwell Communication. Maxwell said on Wednesday that further meetings are planned in the United States.

Mr. Maxwell said his company might settle for the information services operations. "Our current intention is to acquire it all. But if the management prefers to sell only the information side, then if we can agree on price, we would certainly be prepared to look at it."

Analysts said the decline in the stock price indicated the market believed Maxwell would reach an agreement with Macmillan, reduc-ing the chances that the U.S. puber would search for a friendly

bidder at a higher price. Separately, AGB Research PLC, a market research company, agreed to be bought by Maxwell for £134.2 million (\$226.8 million), or 10

Sir Bernard Andley, chairman of AGB, said the offer was one that the AGB board is happy to recommend to shareholders.

Maxwell also announced its pretax profit rose 2 percent in the first half. The figure was at the low end of analysts' expectations.

It said pretax profit was £71.9 million, up from £70.5 million in the first six months of 1987. Net income rose 11.8 percent to £56.1 million from £50.2 million. Revenue increased 36.6 percent, to £505.7 million from £370.2 million.

A spokesman said most of the profits were earned by the core publishing businesses and by Max-well's subsidiary Associated Co. Donoghue of Canada.

Nigeria Refines Its Oil Industry \$800 Million Plant Only First Step in Diversification

By James Brooke New York Times Service PORT HARCOURT, Nigeria

— A glittering new oil refinery
here, the largest and most efficient in black Africa, represents

Nigeria's latest step away from crude oil exports.
With this \$800 million, Japa-

nese-designed complex in the heart of the Niger River delta, Nigeria will join a growing list of oil producers that export refined products.
"We will be able to service the

monthly needs of West Africa in three days," said Alex O. Oge-degbe, project manager for the reimery. It is owned by the Nigerian National Petroleum Corp., a

government concern.
For Nigeria, diversification fol-lows economic desperation. Oil sales, which account for 95 percent of its foreign exchange, dropped to \$6 billion in 1987 from a peak of \$25 billion in 1980. The refinery, which is to begin operating early next year, is the

first of a series of diversification moves. Also planned:

• A \$2 billion to \$3 billion project to supply 4 percent of Europe's liquefied natural gas by 1995. Natural gas, usually a mix-ture of methane, ethane, propane

and butane, is used in producing

chemicals, fuel, paper, glass and metals. Liquefied gas is gas cooled until it becomes liquid and can be transported by ship.

• A \$900 million project to produce 100,000 barrels a day of condensate that is exempt from production quotas of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. Condensate is crude

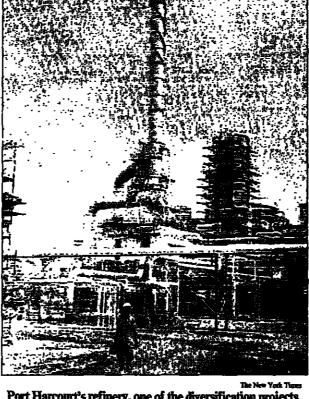
is extracted, cooled and con-densed; OPEC is unsure how to • An \$800 million petrochemical complex to produce polyethear complex to promute polyenylene and polypropylene — used
to make plastics — for export.

• A \$600 million project to
provide Lagos's largest power
plant with natural gas, freeing
refined fuel oil for export.

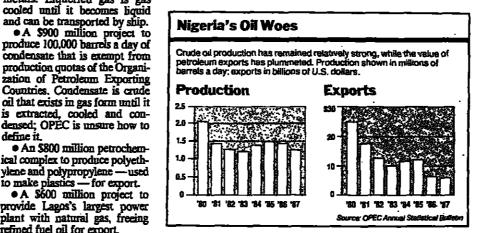
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In other efforts, the state oil company is negotiating to buy equity in American and European refining and marketing enter-

If a deal goes through, Nigeria



Port Harcourt's refinery, one of the diversification projects.



would join three other OPEC members in trying to increase oil revenue by acquiring refined products distribution operations. The others that have done

so are Sandi Arabia, Kuwait and

Nigeria, which produces 1.3 million barrels of crude oil a day, See NIGERIA, Page 11

Japan Housing Starts Slip, but No Threat to Growth Seen

EC Slaps Penalty On VCRs Made In Korea, Japan

BRUSSELS — The European Community on Wednesday imposed antidumping duties on all video-cassette recorders imported from South Korea and those sold by two Japanese companies.

The action, the latest in a series

nies, will affect imports that in 1987 had a retail value of at least \$1.3 billion and represented nearly a third of the EC market for VCRs. The European Commission, the EC's executive body, announced provisional duties ranging from 25.2 percent to 29.2 percent per unit against Daewoo, Goldstar and unit against Daewoo, Goldstar and Samsung, which manufacture all the South Korean-made VCRs sold in the community, and of 18 per-cent against Funai Ltd. and Orion Ltd. of Japan.

The duties, the commission said,

represented the difference between the estimated "normal value" of the product and the export price in the community. The provisional duties are valid for four months, during which the EC's member countries must decide at ministerial level whether to modify or extend

Under an EC directive, or law, announced July 12, antidumping levies must be added to the retail price of the product. Previously, Asian companies had absorbed EC antidumping duties in order to preserve their market share.

After a one-year inquiry, insti-gated by a complaint filed by European electronics companies, the commission said it had found that "all the companies concerned were practicing dumping" on a level that was "particularly spectacular."

In 1985, VCR imports from the three Korean companies totaled 75,000. But in 1986 they jumped to

425,000 and, last year, trebled in volume to 1,224,000 units. Funai and Orion, for their part, sold 466,000 VCRs in 1985, 991,000 in 1986 and, for the first eight months of 1987, sold 782,000 units, according to EC figures.

said, the Korean companies had 1.2 percent in 1985, which rose to 6.1 percent in 1986 and to 15.3 percent in 1987. The two Japanese compa nies had 5.1 percent of the market in 1984, 7.6 percent in 1985 and 13.9 percent in 1986. In addition, the commission said, Funai and of antidumping measures that the Orion imported "substantial quantities" of their VCRs through third

Although the European VCR in-dustry also grew during that peri-od, its market share had progressively declined and its profit margins were eroded because of the unfair pricing practices of the five Asian companies, the commission

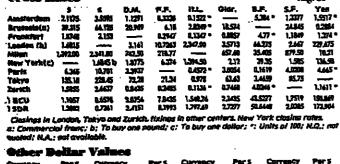
The primary European makers of VCRs include NV Philips of the Netherlands, Grundig AG and AEG AG, both of West Germany, Thomson of France and Ferguson PLC of Britain.

The commission said it was "in the community's interest to impose provisional antidumping duties in order to prevent the video-cassette industry, and the thousands of jobs connected with it, from being threatened."

An official with one of the member companies of the Milan-based European Association of Consum-er Electronics Manufacturers, which filed the complaint, said the average retail price of a VCR in Europe was about \$550. The commission said the duties, per unit, were 29.2 percent for Daewoo, 26.4 percent for Goldstar and 25.2 per cent for Samsung

The EC previously has taken antidumping action against finished products from Japan and South Korea that ranged from daisywheel computer printers to ball bearings and construction machinery. It also opened a "second front" this year by imposing duties on products that are assembled in Japanese-owned plants in Europe from components manufactured in Japan. Japan has complained about the duties to the General In terms of market share, the EC Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

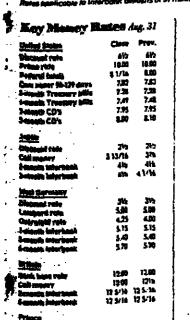
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its economy, declined in July, interrupting a 27-month upward trend, the government said Wednesday. Economists, however, said the fall in housing starts was expected and did not portend a halt to Japan's growth because consumers and corporations are still on buying sprees.

"Consumer spending growth may be slowing, but demand still is at very high levels," said Richard Jerram, an economist at Kleinwort Benson International Inc. Housing starts in Japan slipped 1.9 per-

cent in July from a year earlier to 151,617, mainly due to a 10.9 percent drop in construction of private homes and a 3.0 percent fall in rental housing. Private and rental units jointly account for

TOKYO — Housing construction in Ja-pan, one of the major driving forces behind construction of new homes compares with a tainable growth rate," Mr. Pike said. very high level last year.

its recent fast growth.

Industrial production eased 0.7 percent in July from the previous month, compared tured goods.

with a 3 3 nercent imms in June.

Mr. Pike said inflationary problems might

However, industrial output rose 8.0 per-International Ltd., noted the pace of increase

12.4 percent. But he said he saw the decline An official at the Construction Ministry as favorable. The problem for the economy played down the decline, noting that July's is whether it will slow down to a more sus-

On Tuesday, Japan also reported output at my may be growing too fast and inviting its factories and mines slowed in July from unwanted inflation. Kazntoshi Habamura of Nikko Research

But several economists dismissed the idea Center Ltd. said a more appropriate year-onthat this data holds negative implications for year growth rate for industrial output would the economy because they believed the upward trend in industrial output remained of production creates supply problems for strong.

of production creates supply problems for raw materials such as steel and chemicals, which can trigger higher prices for manufac-

also develop in the service and construction cent in July from a year earlier, and David industries, which together make up a larger Pike, an economist at UBS Phillips & Drew portion of the economy than manufacturing. industries, which together make up a larger Recent consumer prices for services, for

percent rate, while those for manufacturing have fallen or risen only slightly, he said. Costs of services are largely affected by

wages, and a tight labor market has been Many economists agreed that the economy may be growing too fast and inviting Unemployment in July, also announced on Tuesday, was a seasonally adjusted 2.5 percent, up slightly from a five-year low of 2.4 percent the previous month. But the job

offers-to-applicants ratio rose in July to 1.09, its highest level in 14 years. The ratio indicates that there were 109 job offers for every 100 applications and that there is a tendency for businesses to pay

Economists said if there are any signs that inflation is setting in, the Bank of Japan would rush to tighten its reins on monetary policy. But most said they did not see a need for the central bank to boost interest rates.

higher wages to secure qualified workers.

BCI Now Targets European Banks

Analysts Cite Rising Cost as Factor in Ending Irving Bid

ROME — Banca Commerciale Italiana SpA, having withdrawn its bid for Irving Bank Corp. of New York, "will concentrate on expan-sion" within the European banking industry, BCPs managing director "Obviously we wanted to win the

battle, but Irving is not the only target around," said the BCI offi-cial, Mario Arcari. "There are other opportunities, including in Europe. "In fact," Mr. Arcari told the Milan financial daily Italia Oggi, without giving details, "we are very interested in Europe." BCI already has a 55 percent Board, said the Irving bid had not stake in Societé Européenne de cost BCI money, because bills re-

Banque SA of Luxembourg and a 48 percent stake in the Paris-based Banque Sudameris. It also owns a Swiss subsidiary, Banca Commerciale Italiana (Suisse).

But even though BCI is Italy's second-largest bank in terms of deposits, it is small by international standards, rating 61st in Fortune Magazine's latest table of world

Still, analysts said, BCI, because of the Italian Financial Analysts' of its relatively large size and prof-Association, said Wednesday that its, is in a stronger position than many of its Italian rivals to expand financial, as well as strategic, considerations may have played a part

into Europe shead of the 1992 date in BCI's decision to withdraw its set for the formation of a single European Community market While profits in much of the banking sector declined last year, partly because of the stock market collapse, BCI's net profits rose to 314.4 billion lire (\$226 million)

that a strategy for European expan-sion would be more plausible."

Other analysts said that the price from 289.6 billion in 1986. Mr. Arcari, who returned empty-BCI would have had to pay for the handed from New York last week after meetings with Irving and offi-cials of the U.S. Federal Reserve Board, said the Irving bid had not

economist said. The Milan bank dropped its bid for Irving because of a ruling, made by the Federal Reserve Board, that BCI's parent, the state-owned holding company Istituto per la Riscostruzione Industriale, also needed to file an application for permission to buy Irving.

"I am not sure BCI had a precise strategy for expansion in the U.S." be said, noting that the Irving bid came soon after BCI sold Long Island Trust Co. "It seems to me

Irving takeover was much higher than originally envisioned, because of the recent gain in the dollar.
"With the dollar at around 1,400 lating to the takeover attempt were line, BCI's commitment was becoming heavy," an Italian bank

BCI's initial bid in late April, of \$65 a share for about 51 percent of Irving's stock, was valued at about \$600 million. The final bid of \$80 a share, in late May, was put at almost \$760 million by BCL But since, the dollar has risen by about But Guido Brignone, president 10 percent against the lira.

France's Solex Reaches End of Its Road

being met by Irving.

By Barry James tional Herald Tribune

PARIS — The Solex, an oversized bicycle with an undersized motor that was once considered as typically French as bagnettes and berets, has reached the end of the road.

Its manufacturer, MBK Industrie, which passed into the hands of Japan's Yamaha Motor Co. in 1986, announced Tuesday that it would close the production line of the Solex, and with it an era, at the end of this year. Like the Model T Ford, the Solex comes in only

one color, black. The concept, first thought of in

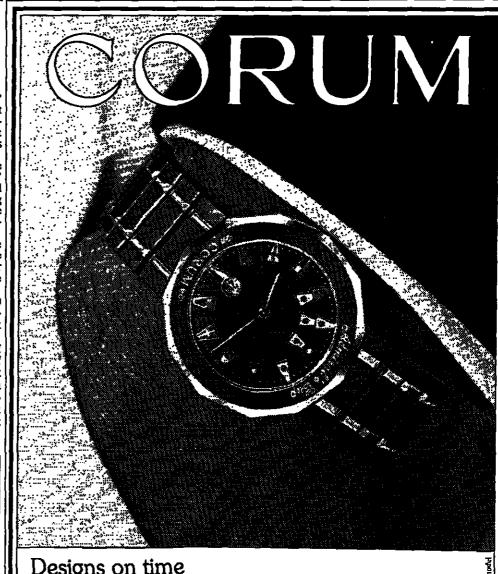
The Solex is set in slow and somewhat stately motion by releasing a lever and pedaling furiously to start the engine, which is applied to the front wheel. It runs on a mere hint of gasoline. The

riding position is rigidly upright. Users complain that the brakes do not work in the rain, but given the bike's flat-out speed of 20 mph (35 kph), this hardly seems to matter.

The Solex is the humblest motorized creature on the roads of France, and the cheapest. At under 3,000 francs (\$470), it costs less than many bikes without engines. It is, according to Alain Duhamel, a writer, lovable "like the movies of Bogart, a 1960s actress or Gabin when he was good." Mr. Duhamel says he can get around Paris faster on his Solex than in a Ferrari.

Since they went into commercial production in 1946, six million of the ugly little machines have been sold, some of them in other countries in Europe and Africa. The Solex was a favorite means of locomotion of

See SOLEX, Page 11



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Chargeurs Weighs Sale Of Sponge Unit to 3M

PARIS - Chargeurs SA, a French industrial holding company, said wednesday mai it was discussing the sale of its Spontex unit, a leading maker of sponges, to Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co.

A Chargeurs spokesman confirmed French press reports that the talks were taking place, the holding of the further details.

but he declined to give further details.

Le Monde, the French newspaper, said Spontex had a 45 percent share of the world market for sponges. The daily estimated the eventual sale price of the unit at between 1 billion and 1.5 billion (range (\$157 million and \$236 million))

Spontex, which also makes other cleaning

billion francs (\$157 million and \$236 million). materials, posted net profit of 89.7 million francs in 1987 on revenue of 610.3 million.

Chargeurs, which also has textile holdings and the airline Union des Transports Aériens, posted 1987 attributable net profit of 664 million francs on group revenue of 10.75 billion

U.S. Futures

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47,00 fbs. centrager R.
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14,25 lb.50 Seep
12,50 Se Sep Octor Jon May Jul Aug Sep Oct Oct Dec 0.50 27.45 27.45 27.75 2 27,17 27,70 28,48 28,48 28,50 24.15 27.15 28.46 28.46 27.46 +34451 +451 +451 +451 +451 +451 +15 CATTLE (CME)
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Prev, Dov Open In Oct Dec Feb Apr Jun Ave Oct 71.77 72.50 73.40 74.10 71.50 71.25 71.10 72.17 72.57 72.55 75.30 74.50 72.00 温暖機 81.85 81.85 83.10 83.20 82.75 81.70 80.20 81.45 81.45 82.60 82.75 82.75 81.50 80.00 -.12 -.15 -.15 -.03 +.10 HOGS (CME) 39,000 lbs.- cer 44,40 37 48,05 31 51,45 40 54,25 47 51,00 47 51,00 44 Est, Sales Prev. Day Ope Dec Dec Feb Apr Jul Aug 39.35 42.17 44.25 43.75 47.90 48.90 45.10 9.841 37.10 41.70 44.20 43.72 47.66 48.70 48.70 45.10 ioles 39.47 41.15 42.60 47.27 48.20 47.82 43.50 -40 -42 -55 -78 -48 -50 Currency Options

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NYSE Highs-Lows 0.48 0.23 0.05

0.53 1.00 1.90 2.70 4.80 1.60 1.02 0.25 0.37 0.30 0.31 0.30 0.20 0.50 1.10 2.90 9,443 14,384

CE (NYCE)

per lb.

Sep 19

Nov 18

Mar 17

May 18

Jul 16

Sep

Nav 18

Nav 18 125.50 125.50 132.00 132.00 137.50 149.00 167.30 163.00 155.00 191,00 183,40 173,40 170,50 149,25 147,75 144,70 164,70 186,70 190,70 183,25 173,00 170,20 167,50 191.00 190.70 184.10 162.70 171.70 172.80 170.90 170.00 169.00 168.60 167.50 167.50 Est. Sales 1,500 Pr Prev. Day Open Int. COPPER (COMEX)
25,000 lbs. - Centis per lb.
103,70 44,85 Sen
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44,70 Dec 97,16
66,70 Jun 97,75
44,51 Mary 94,30
77,15 Mary 94,30
77,15 Jul 90,81 37,00
5 Dec 87,00 87,00
Prev, Soles 5 +2.20 +2.00 +1.75 +1.50 +1.25 +1.20 +.70 +.20 103.80 102.90 101.95 101.95 101.80 99.40 93.60 91.30 89.30 98.30 97.75 94.25 92.15 90.80 89.00 84.30 MUM (COMEX)
s.- cents per R.
77.50 Cel
77.55 Ce
72.75 Dec
84.90 Mor
81.90 Mor
81.90 Jul
82.50 Dec
82.50 Jen
May
182.50 Jen
May
193.90 Jul
195.90 Jul
195.9 124.00 120.50 117.50 117.50 107.50 103.75 91.50 91.55 91.55 87.00 87.00 115.00 84.50 198.50 97.00 94.25 84.75 82.50 598.0 653.0 653.0 656.0 676.0 656.0 676.0 696.0 696.0 736.0 736.0 Sep Oct Nov Den May Jul Sep Dec Jon May Jul Sep Dec Jon May 655.6 661.4 664.2 671.0 676.0 676.3 776.5 776.5 776.5 776.6 776.6 なることなるななななななな 672.0 687.5 694.0 784.5 713.0 736.0 660.0 676.0 699.0 700.0 713.0 730.0 1082.9 1088.9 1073.6 965.0 985.0 861.0 866.0 815.0 910.0 PLATINUM (NYME) 50 froy e2- deliers per 447.50 452.00 Oc 444.00 459.00 Jo 441.50 452.00 As 447.50 540.00 Jo 544.00 558.00 Oc 554.00 558.00 Oc 558.5005 Pre Prev. Day Open Int, 12 - Collors periroy oz.

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457.00 Jan 527.50 540.00 527.50 537.20
457.00 Jan 527.50 540.00 527.50 537.20
452.00 Apr 541.00 542.50 541.00 544.90
550.00 Jul
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5 Prev. Sories 6.463
y Open Int, 17.713 off 366 (IJM (NYME) - dollars per ox 103.45 Sep 122.00 122.50 194.50 Dec 127.50 122.00 115.50 Aort 120.55 121.25 118.00 Jun 122.90 120.50 122.00 Sep 120.00 120.00 Sep 120.00 120.00 120.50 121.10 120.50 120.80 120.25 120.05 119.00 119.05 128.00 118.55 SOLD (COMEX) 100 hray ex. dollor: 446,00 c77,91 546,50 440,00 547,55 440,00 550,00 447,70 575,00 452,57 573,00 460,50 573,50 444,00 574,50 444,00 574,50 444,00 574,50 445,00 677,00 487,00 677,00 487,00 677,00 487,00 677,00 487,00 677,00 487,00 677,00 487,00 677,00 487,00 677,00 487,00 677,00 487,00 677,00 487,00 677,00 487,00 677,00 487,00 677,00 487,00 677,00 687 707 02 479.20 424.20 437.30 426.00 479.20 424.00 437.40 437.00 447.40 44 Sep Oct Nov Dec Feb Apr Jun Tev +2.50 +2.20 +2.20 +2.20 +2.20 +2.20 +2.20 +2.20 +2.30 +2.30 +2.30 0.21 0.32 0.50 1,17 US T. BILLS (IMM)
\$1 million-pix of 100 pct.
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\$1.09 91,17 Dec.
\$1.00 91,17 92.69 92.35 92.31 92.19 92.06 92.00 91.97 91.93 0.29 0.96 1.38 1.80 2.44 3.10 10 YR. TREASURY (CBT) Sep Dec Mar Jun Sep 1111 Sep Dec Mgr Jun Sep

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PP COMP. INDEX (CME)

penints and cents

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M-14 M-14 M-22 83-2 81-19

92-22 98-31 98-13 87-30 82-15 81-4 Est Soft

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Mer Jun Sep Dec Mor

WPPSS Accepts Obligation

SEATTLE - The Washington Public Power Supply System has admitted that it is obliged to supply System has admitted that it is obliged to repay the holders of \$2.25 billion of bonds that it sold to finance two nuclear power plants and that it has defaulted on, a spokesman said, but little money is expected to be paid to the investors because of the agreement.

The system, a consortium of public utilities in the Pacific Northwest, defaulted on its bonds in 1983, the largest default in LLS granteinal bond.

1983, the largest default in U.S. municipal bond history. The plants were canceled after the re-

Canadian Senate Vows To Delay Trade Vote

United Press Internation OTTAWA - The Canadian Senate vowed Wednesday to delay a vote on legislation implementing the free-trade agreement with the United States until after a general election, but said it would give the bill speedy passage if Prime Minister Brian Mulroney is returned to power. The House of Commons, where the Mr. Mulroney's Conservative Party holds 212 of 282 seats, was expected to overwhelmingly support

seats, was expected to overwhelmingly support the legislation in a vote late Wednesday. But the Liberal-dominated Senate, which has the power to amend or kill the legislation, agreed to a request from the Liberal Party leader, John Turner, to delay its vote until after a general

The agreement, which must be ratified by the U.S. Congress and the Canadian Parliament before it takes effect Jan. 1, would eliminate most tariffs on cross-border trade over a 10year period. Congress is expected to complete passage of American legislation implementing

the agreement this fall.

The free-trade legislation is to be delivered to the Senate Thursday and will be "the first item

on the agenda," a spokesman said.

Allan MacEachen, Liberal leader in the Senate, said the free trade legislation was "very important" to Canada and the Senate "ought to have a mandate from the Canadian people." gion found it had built far more electric-generating capacity than it needed. The utilities contended that they should not have entered into the contracts to repay the bonds.

Trial in the fraud and misrepresentation case is to begin Sept. 7 in Tucson, Arizona. Remaining defendants include 19 public utilities in Washington, three engineering firms and a financial adviser to WPPSS.

nancial adviser to WPPSS.

A WPPSS spokesman, John Britton, said by telephone from Richland, Washington, that the tentative settlement was reached late Tuesday. He said the plaintiff bondholders harded to dismiss all claims against WPPSS based on securities fraud, misrepresentation and violation of state law.

In exchange, "We're not going to contest that we have an obligation to repay the bonds," said Mr. Britton. The agreement apparently means that while sere will be little or no money involved, WPPSS would not contest any money that might be paid into an account for the two

terminated plants.

Details of the agreement were being withheld pending a formal announcement from the federal court in Tucson, which has jurisdiction over The court clerk, Elaine Williams, said there

were no announcements from the court regardine a settlement. Well, it's not a done deal," said Paul Bernstein, attorney for bondholders who have alleged they were defrauded when they bought the bonds.

Chemical Bank, a plaintiff as trustee for bondholders in the case, has had control of the WPPSS account since the default occurred. Mr. Britton said no insurance money was

involved in the agreement. He also said the agreement must be approved by the WPPSS executive board, which has scheduled a special meeting Friday in Richland.

Mr. Britton said the tentative settlement would ask U.S. District Court Judge William Browning to sever WPPSS from the suit and stay any proceedings against the supply system.

Paris Commodities **London Metals** Aug. 31 Previous Bid Ask SUGAR French francs a Oct 1,220 Dec N.T. Mor 1,465 May N.T. Oct N.T. er metric ton 1,600 1,410 N.T. 1,571 1,580 1,591 N.T. 1,591 N.T. 1,591 N.T. 1,560 Ferverd
Sertine per m
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COP Friench francs per metri Oct 1,829 1,820 Dec N.T. N.T. Mor 1,865 1,580 Mory N.T. N.T. Aug N.T. N.T. Oct N.T. N.T. S.S. vol: 2,764 lots of 5t soles: 2,974 Open interest: 18,784 COCOA 1,410 1,575 1,595 1,595 1,595 1,619 1,590 1,600 1,605 1,605 1,610 1,035 1,015 970 1,000 1,015 1,030 1,050 1,075 Unch. 1,050 —18 990 Unch. — Unch. — Unch. — Unch. — Unch. N.T. N.T. N.T. N.T. N.T. N.T. French malacs per 100 kg Sep 1,202 1,005 1,005 New 1,065 1,005 Jon N.T. N.T. 1,205 Mar N.T. N.T. 1,205 Mary N.T. N.T. 1,205 Mary N.T. N.T. 1,205 July N.T. N.T. 1,205 Des 1,005 of 5 fons. Prev. Ocen Indirect: 1,041 1,005 1,025 1,025 1,025 1,020 1,015 1,010 1,040 Unch. 1,070 Unch. 1,045 Unch. — Unch. — Unch. — Unch. — Unch. ctual sales:4.

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Dividends Spot **Commodities**

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411 647 653 134 137 Calls: Tise, volume : 3,569; asen int.; 94,254 Pals: Tee, volume : 4,567; apen int.; 77,165 U.S. Said Ready to Sell

\$1 Billion of Wheat WASHINGTON — The United States is expected to offer foreign buyers at least 5 million metric tons of subsidized wheat that is worth almost \$1 billion, grain traders said Wednesday

Fleetwood Enterprises
Nov. 1989
enue 426.70 3
Income 19.10
Shore 83 Phillips-Van Heusen 1989 143.60 2.94 0.10 Whittaker 1987 107.90 4.49 0.56 1987 312.10 9.13 1.10

Company

Results

American Stores

Best Products

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Record European Sales Aid VW Net

WOLFSBURG, West Germany - Volkswagen AG said Wednesday that its carnings in the first half rose 2 percent from a year earlier. flected production boulenecks to 310 million Deutsche marks during the introduction of its new (\$166 million), as its sales in Eu- Passai model. rope rose to a record.

The automaker, the European earnings for all of 1988 would be in line with 1987 results, when it posted group net profit of 598 million

- 90 -- 40 -- 50 + 10

Group revenue in the half rose 5.2 percent, to 29.07 billion DM. from 27.64 billion.

The numbers matched a forecast by Carl Hahn, the management board chairman, at the company's annual meeting in June.

...VW said its European sales rose

many were 7.8 percent lower, a development the company said re-

The carmaker said there was strong demand for its new Audi 80 sales leader, also predicted that its and 90 models, as well as its Spanish-made SEAT Ibiza range in Europe. Italy, Spain and France were VW's most important markets in Europe, where the company is the

market leader. There was a decline in sales in the United States, where VW reported continuing tight competi-tion and unsansfactory sales of billion DM. Audi models. Audi's U.S. sales have suffered because of negative publicity about a technical prob-

up 7.1 percent from the record set a year earlier. But sales in West Gerwith automatic transmission.

In Brazil, sales of VW models produced in Latin America by Autolatina, a joint venture with Ford Motor Co., rose 30 percent. But VW said sales dropped 17.5 percent in Argentina and Volkswagen do Mexico's sales fell 1.8 percent. VW's investment spending fell to

2.21 billion in the first half of 1987. which was dominated by the development of the Passat. VW said investment in the half continued at a high level and was covered by an improved cash flow,

1.68 billion DM in the half from

Sales and general administrative costs rose to 2.82 billion DM from 2.50 billion. Employment worldto a record 611,412 cars in the half. lem that has caused unintended ac-

which rose 13.8 percent, to 2.37

Hachette Plans to Purchase Stake in Spanish Publisher

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS - Hachette SA, the world's fourth-largest communications company, will continue its expansion abroad by purchasing a majority stake in Salvat, a Spanish publishing house, for about 350 million francs (\$55.2 million).

In a statement, Hachette said the agreement was reached after a year of negotiations and must still be approved by Spanish authorities. Salvat had annual sales equivalent to 800 million francs in 1987. Salvat, Spain's fifth-largest publisher, publishes booklets, encyclopedias, dictionaries and medical texts, and has its own distribution network. The stake purchase includes about 60 percent of Salvat's assets, but the transaction does not include its two printing plants,

The purchase would extend Hachette's buying spree this year. In June, a subsidiary of Hachette paid \$712 million for Diamandis Communications Inc. of the United States, a magazine publisher that was formerly part of the magazine division of CBS Inc. (Reuters, AFP)

ABB Posts \$260 Million First-Half Profit

STOCKHOLM — Asea Brown Boveri, the Swedish-Swiss engi- a long job." neering and electronics giant, said

Sales in the first half totaled \$8.5 billion.

The results were generally in line with analysts' expectations. ABB was formed through the merger of Europe's two biggest heavy engineering concerns. Asea AB of Sweden and BBC Brown Boveri & Compagnie of Switzer-

land. The merger into a company

With 180,000 employees took effect

ABB's first-half results had been awaited by analysts as the first real indication of how the merger was

clined to just 2,700 last year. To-The company did not provide day's students prefer something year-earlier comparison statistics. jazzier, faster and noisier, something In a statement accompanying the with more presence. And relative results, Percy Barnevik, the group affluence means that older users can chief executive, said, "The merger now afford cars. The Soler sells now afford cars. The Solex sells has developed in a very encouragmainly to sentimentalists and the resolutely old-fashioned

ing way."

"The merger's first part, with organizational and strategic deci-sions, is now largely behind us," he rebruary, the Cittoen subsidiary of said. "The ongoing restructuring programs entail a strengthening of ABB's competitiveness with lower car, which in its way, was as uncomproduction and distribution costs."

Mary Foster, an analyst with the Soler.

Ark Securities, said, "They are Takashi Ueoka, marketing direction on the right direction, but tor for MBK, said the company had it's hard to say much about the to kill off the Solex as a means of half-year results."

The earnings results could "look ing better use of factory space at much better in the long term when Saint Quentin in northern France.

Asea management really gets working on it," she added. "But it will be credited with transforming the con-

The company said it expected a Wednesday that net profit in the better second half and a big improvement next year as the benefits of restructuring take effect. It did not estimate profits for the full

Mr. Barnevik, who was president

(Continued from first finance page)

the student 1960s, when to ride one,

Monde, was considered rather pure,

rather poetic and rather disconnected

from the cares of the 20th century.

1964, production of the Solex de-

promisingly ugly and practical as

But from a peak of 380,000 in

strategy," he said. **SOLEX:** Demise of a Contraption

com from a sleeping giant into one

of Sweden's most aggressive com-

"From a gradually improving competitive and profit position.

ABB will fulfill the possibilities of

expansion in line with our chosen

"It has been very useful and well used," he said of the Soler. "It sold in 40 countries, particularly Africa according to the French daily Le and nearly all of Europe." But it is not making enough

money for the company, of which Yamaha acquired an 80 percent share as a means of positioning itself in the European Community. MBK, formerly Motobecane, said it decided to relinquish the Solex "with much regret."

Its Saint Quentin factory, which employs 1,200 workers, will produce outboard motors and engines for Yamsha 125cc motorcycles.

It is the second symbol of post-When the last Solex leaves the factory, Le Monde said, many Frenchmen and women will lose a February, the Citroën subsidiary of Pengeot SA closed the French prolittle bit of their youth. duction line of the Deax Chevaux

"Tears of nostalgia come to my eyes," said Michele Cotta, news director for the TF1 television channel. "This mode of locomotion

evokes happy times.' But all may not be lost. According to the newspaper Liberation. the Chinese government has ap-proached MBK Industric about returning to profitability and mak-

building the Solex under license.

Volvo's Chief Executive Predicts Growth in Demand for Autos Will Stall

GOTEBORG, Sweden - Volvo AB's chief executive, Pehr G. Gyllenhammar, said that he sees world demand for cars leveling off or even declining soon. But he added that diversification would help his company ride

out such a downturn. "The world car market has been so exceptionally strong for several consecutive years now that we are bound to have a levelling off, if not a decline," he said Tuesday.

He was speaking after the Swedish motor. chergy and food group published record sec-ond-quarter profit after financial items of 2.44 billion kronor (\$375 million), up 7 percent from the corresponding year-earlier pe-

He also said Volvo had, for the time being, abandoned plans for a major overseas acqui-

sition by its food division. Some of the prices that have been offered for medium-sized and even small companies have been such that we would not have been able to show a return, not even after five

years," he said. Mr. Gyllenhammar criticized Japanese carmakers for taking advantage of Sweden's open market while refusing to give Swedish

companies equal access to Japan.

The Japanese were exploiting the Swedish market because it was the only automotive market left in the world that has not even had discussions with the Japanese about their behavior." he said.

- ADVERTISEMENT

Mr. Gyllenhammar said a restructuring program over the past five years, during which time Volvo's truck, food, aerospace and other subsidiaries had been built up to account for more than 40 percent of earnings, had made the company relatively im-mune to fluctuations in the car industry. "It was very important to see that we were

not upset by major disasters in any one sector. Now, with still-good car profits, we can see we have a nice balance," he said. Volvo cars had lost some market share in North America because of the decline of the U.S. dollar in recent years, he said, but he added that the business remained profitable. "With the dollar where it is today, we still have very decent margins," he said.

Noting that the most dramatic recent development for Volvo has been growth in truck sales, he said the company would contimue to increase capacity slowly and switch emphasis to heavier trucks.

He said he saw great potential in Volvo's acquisition earlier this year of Britain's Leyland Bus Group Ltd.

"The Leyland acquisition was just right for us. We now have the potential to double our market share in Western Europe from 10 to 20 percent," he said.

He said that a new car assembly plant at. Uddevalla, one to open soon, would increase car output by 50,000 to 60,000 units a year, or 12 percent to 14 percent.

NIGERIA: \$800 Million Plant Only First Step in Refining Oil Industry

(Continued from first finance page) three suppliers of gas, Royal their sources of supply. West Geries regarded as one of the few OPEC Dutch-Shell Group and two other many, for example, has restricted the 1970s. With a planted output members that adhere to production quotas. Its oil minister, Rilwann Lukman, is also OPEC's president. Of Nigeria's diversification pro-

jects, the liquefied natural gas plan has the highest priority. A plant to produce the liquefied gas, to be about 35 miles (56 kilo- the task will be accomplished. meters) from Port Harcourt, at the mouth of the Bonny River, would

be black Africa's largest construction project of the early 1990s. Nigeria's natural gas reserves are estimated at 100 trillion cubic feet (2.83 trillion cubic meters). Most of the gas, which comes to the surface Nigerian oil company officials said. dissolved in the oil, is burned now Those agreements will be essential

port and process. ions (4.1 metric tons) of liquefied natural gas a year.

The state oil company would ity shares would be held by the to buy Nigerian gas to diversify project would be the largest petro- Port Harcourt until January 1986.

of France and Agip SpA of Italy.

This is at least the third time since independence from Britain in 1960 that Nigeria has talked of building a liquefied gas plant. But this time there are indications that

Earlier this year, Shell took an ontion to buy two tankers necessary to transport the gas. In May, Mr. Lukman met in Britain with potential European buyers.

Five companies made commitments to negotiate sales agreements.

because it is too expensive to trans- to winning international financing. To help pay for the plant, Nigeescrow account. This account is be-

lieved to hold about \$300 million. Backers of the project predicted have 60 percent equity, and minor- that European consumers will want \$900 million four-year condensate

state-run companies, Elf Aquitaine gas imports from the Soviet Union of 100,000 barrels a day, it could to 30 percent of West German con-

> The other major gas project is a 225-mile, Escravos-to-Lagos pipe-line that will feed a 1,320-megawatt power plant at Egbin. Due for completion in October, it is being built by two Italian contractors, Saipem SpA and Snamprogetti SpA.

In June, a \$70-million gas collecto feed the Escravos pipeline.

wasted gas, a West German compadels, signed a \$23 million contract in The plant would have enough ria puts the money from sales of June to buy and process 250,000 bidding stage. Du Pont Co. report-capacity to produce 4.6 million 20,000 barrels of oil a day into an tons of gas produced by offshore edly has agreed to provide technolwells. The company will anchor two gas processing ships near the wells. tance for the plant.

bring in \$550 million a year in foreign exchange.

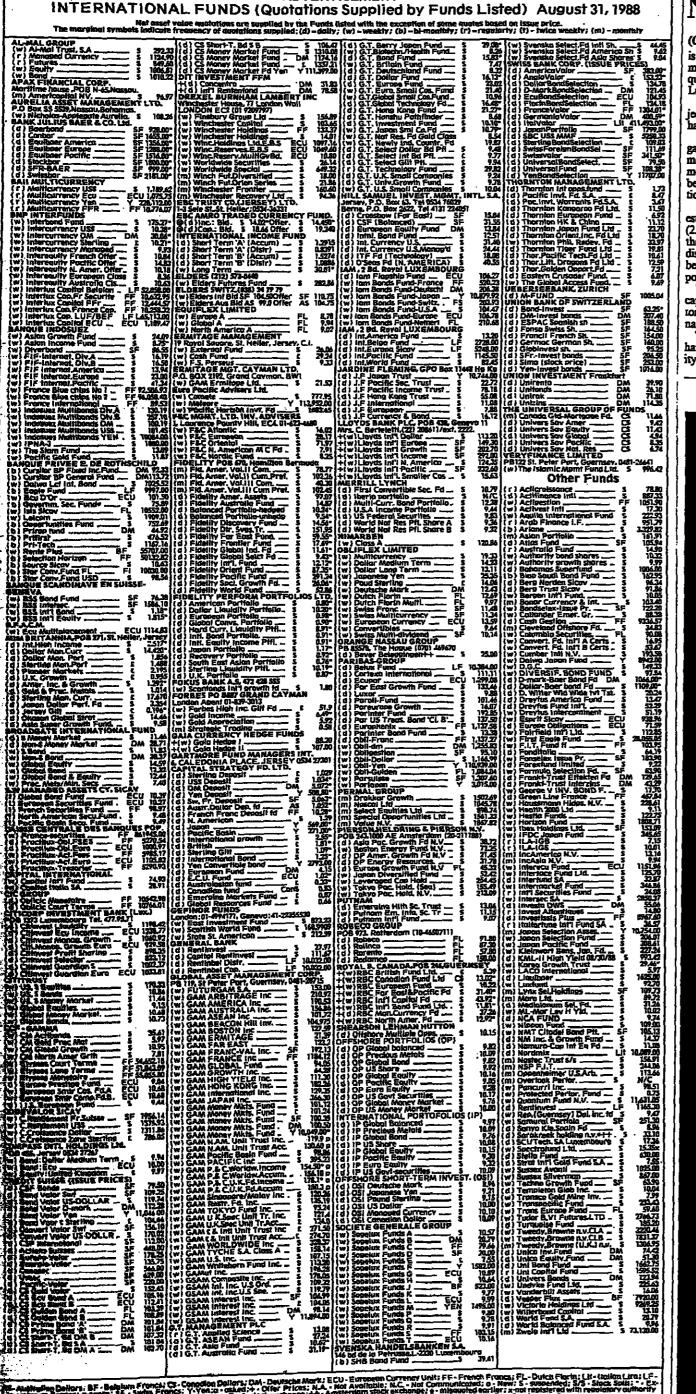
But financing for Nigerian pro-

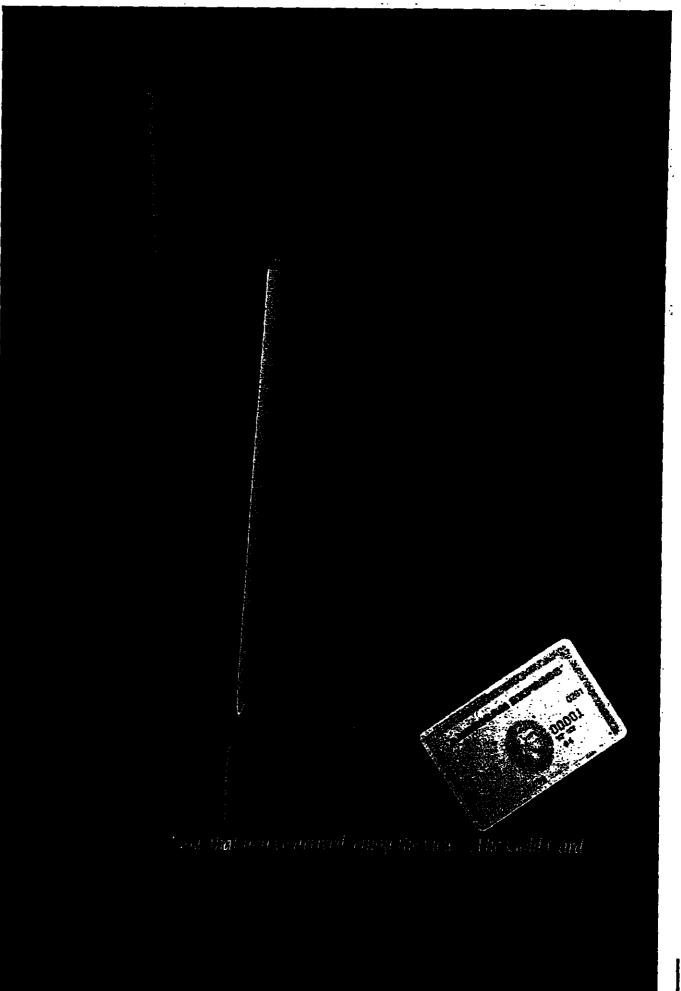
jects is often difficult. Lagos has the largest foreign debt in Africa, about \$27 billion, and this year's debt service of \$6 billion is roughly equal to oil earnings. For the condensate project, Alfred K. Koch, chairman of Mobil

tion and processing plant was fin-ished at Otorogu. A joint venture of nancing by the World Bank seemed the state oil company and Shell, it is certain. He said he hoped that government export agencies and com-In another attempt to recover mercial banks would follow suit.

The World Bank also is expected ny, Liquid Gas Investitions & Han- to partly finance the \$800 million petrochemical complex, now in the ogy, training and marketing assis-

In the oil sector, Mobil Corp.'s But financing problems delayed ground breaking on the refinery at





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Via The Associated Press

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Carnival Expands Offer For Cruise Lines Stake MIAMI - Carnival Cruise Lines Inc., said

20 44 20 44 212 47

Wednesday that it had tentatively agreed to pay about \$500 million for 70 percent of Royal Caribbean Cruise Lines and Admiral Cruise Lines, which have agreed to merge.

On Aug. 17, Carnival announced plans to acquire 36 percent of the merged lines from Gotaas-Larsen Shipping Corp. for about 5260

Carnival, the biggest and most profitable of the Caribbean cruise lines, said Wednesday that it had now agreed to pay Gotaas-Larsea \$275 million for all of its interest in the lines, Carnival will also purchase interests held by I.M. Skangen A/S, Johnson Line AB, and Effoa-finland Steamship Co., it said.

Carnival Cruise said the sellers had given

notice of the sale to the other owner of the two lines, Anders Wilhelmsen & Co., giving it a chance to exercise its right of first refusal to the

A spokesman said the amount to be paid is subject to several undisclosed adjustments, the merger of Royal Caribbean and Admiral is

The Daily Source for International Investors.

Actald at Cribune

Floating-Rate Notes

Weekly net asset <u>∖</u>merica 26-8-1988 **Jrowth** U.S. \$21.45 **Fund** Listed on the

Amsterdam Stock Exchange Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V. Herengracht 214, 1016 BS Amster Tel. + 31 - 20 - 21/188.

Dollars

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Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V on 29-8-1988 U.S. \$213.09 Listed on the Amsterdam Srock Exchange

Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V. Herengracht 214, 1016 BS. Amsterdum Tel. + 31 - 20 - 211188.

Pounds Sterling

Japanese Yen

Internationally acknowledged to be the finest cigarette in the world London-Paris New York THE MOST DISTINGUISHED TOBACCO HOUSE IN THE WORLD

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To subscribe call us toll-free in the U.S.:
1-800-882 2884.

(In New York, call: 212-752 3890.) Or write: International Herald Tribune, 850 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022. Or Telex: 427175. Or Fax: 212-755 8785. ing well by focusing on a booming domestic market. Last week, a number of European control banks, including West Germany's Bundesbank and the Bank of England, increased key rates. The U.S. Federal Reserve Board raised its discount rate from 6 percent to 6.5 percent on Aug. 9,

its first change in almost a year. The United States and the European nations were seeking to counter inflationary pressures by discouraging borrowing and thus slowing their economies.

"At least for the short term it's a pretty sure bet that you're going to pretty well if you're short (selling) the yen," said Terri Reid of Harris Trust and Savings Bank in

Some dealers said the dollar could rise to 140 yea if it can break through the psychologically impor-tant level of 137.15 yea. Traders said they suspected that if the dollar were to rise as high as 138 year, the Bank of Japan might intervene. The dollar-yen rate on Wednesday was at its highest level since early

Analysts predicted a further strengthening of the dollar if Fri-day's release of U.S. employment statistics shows improvements in the nation's non-farm payroll John Lynam of Security Pacific International Bank said a strong

employment report could push the dollar past 1.90 DM on Friday. Dealers said that regular buying of dollars at the end of the month may have been responsible for some of the currency's strength.
But many said they were puzzled about the sharp fall in the yen and

and the pro-

Colors of all the

DOLLAR: Yen Slides on Japanese Rate Statements

London Dollar Rates 1,8480 1,8408 134.45 1,5755 4,3435 Source : Reuler:

predictions about the yen's immediate course.

may impose a 26 percent tax on profits from some stock transactions, dealers said.

The statement by the central bank officials, made at a briefing from 134,45. for Japanese reporters, prompted

further buying of marks and dollars against the yea. "The Japanese, with their pro-

pensity to save, are looking at forcign sources of government bills to invest in," said Mr. Lynam. "They are looking at the higher yields they can get in the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada and West Germany."

At the close of trading in New The dollar's strength against the yen started overnight after reports resurfaced in Tokyo that Japan stood at 1.5850 Swiss francs, up from 1.5775 on Tuesday.

In London, the pound fell to \$1.6815 from \$1.6900 on Tuesday, while the dollar rose to 136,55 yen

(Reuters, AP, UPI)

NatWest Revives Plan For Stock Issue in Tokyo

LONDON — National Westminster Bank PLC, the biggest commercial bank in Britain, said Wednesday it plans to sell £100 million (\$169 million) of stock in Japan and has applied for a listing on the

The company had planned a Tokyo stock listing last autumn, but it delayed its plans because of the global stock market collapse in October. At that time it had planned to issue 15 million shares, but its stock price has fallen and it now is setting a 20 million share sale. NatWest stock closed at 530 pence Wednesday on the London Stock Exchange. When the bank announced its offer last year, the price was 718 pence.

"Our actions will give us access to the world's largest equity markets and allow 24-hour trading in the bank's shares," said Lord Boardman, the NatWest chairman

NatWest's listing application is subject to Japanese Finance Ministry approval. It is listed in London, Düsseldorf and New York. The exact terms of the stock issue have not yet been set.

Japan's ExIm Bank Wants to Become an Investor Abroad

TOKYO - The Export-Import Bank of Japan plans to ask the government for permission to invest directly in private foreign projects,

The president, Takashi Tanaka, told reporters this week that the state-owned trade finance bank wanted to make untied loans to cre-ditworthy private bodies, according to a bank official. Loans are considered untied when they are not conditioned on the purchase of goods or services from the country granting the credit.

Banking sources say the bank is seeking a new role as investor because of the gloomy outlook for export finance due to the strong yen and rising borrowing costs. The Exim Bank has 5.28 million yen (\$38.8

billion) in assets. "We want to play the role of catalyst in encouraging direct investment by Japanese corsaid they would wait to see what happens on foreign exchange marofficial from the ExIm Bank's planning departkets overnight before making any ment, who declined to be identified.

"There are cases where Japanese companies won't invest in a project mainly because of political instability in the country," the official said. "With the direct participation of a public body, joint ventures in developing countries would start up more smoothly."

The Exim Bank's "moves towards taking on project risks could lead to more commercial bank risk-sharing," said Masumitsu Yoshi-mura, general manager at Nissho Iwai Corp.'s international finance division. Participation by a wider range of risk-takers in a project could ease its start by lightening the burdens on

A financier at another trading house said that direct participation by the Exim Bank will be a "propelling force for Japanese investors," due to expansion in the size of new projects to an average of over \$100 million, and to the growing need for outside financiers to buy equity. Companies recently have become more in-

nation exports," said an official at the Keidan-ren, Japan's leading business organization.

"The advantage of equity investment is that it will not lead to further accumulation of foreign debt," he said. "ExIm Bank involvement could ignite demand among companies to start manufacturing in risky nations."

The ExIm Bank's latest project is to dispense \$9 billion of Japan's \$20 billion program to recycle its trade surplus to developing nations. mostly with untied yen loans.

466.7 billion yen in 1987-88, up 38 percent from 1986-87, bank statistics show.

But the portion of the bank's new loans going to export finance fell to 22 percent in the fiscal year ended March 31, from 75 percent in 1970-71, and slumped to 5 percent in the four months And soumped to 3 percent in the four months ended July 31, the ExIm Bank official said.

ExIm Bank officials "should be thinking about their future role, because funds available

The bank offered loan facilities totaling

Arimura, a vice president with Salomon Brothers Asia Ltd. Salomon expects the volume of index futures traded in Japan to exceed that of the cash market in

one year, Mr. Arimura said. Many brokers also said they expect fu-tures to expand cash volume by providing investors with a hedging mechanism to reduce their risks

Japan already has stock-futures trading in the form of the Osaka 50, hedge.

Japan Turns to Stock-Index Futures

Participants Dismiss Fears of Market Volatility U.S.-Style

index contracts.

TOKYO - The two major Japanese stock exchanges are to start trading in stock-index futures on Saturday, and many participants feel that the market volatility linked to program trading in the United States will not become a

major problem here.
The Tokyo Stock Exchange will start trading in Tokyo Stock Price Index, or TOPIX, futures. The Osastarted when Japan did not allow ka Stock Exchange will start trading the Nikkei-225 average index. Brokers said optimism prevailed ahead of the lannch in Japan, although some expressed reservations about the contracts. Index

trillion) a day, which is about doufutures were introduced in the ble the average volume for regular United States in 1982 and have trading on the Osaka stock market.
Trading volume in the Osaka 50 become fixtures in other markets, ncluding London and Sydney. was very thin until last September, The big stock market crash last October made us understand that when the tax on futures transactions was reduced. Transaction costs also could be a key factor in Japan was not a bulls' heaven," said Masami Murakami, deputy

the success of the new index fugeneral manager of stock futures at Nikko Securities. "Before Black Monday, Japan thought any hedg-ing methods were needless. But aftures, some brokers said. But Sadao Sudo, deputy general manager at Nomura Securities, said he was not worned about high transaction costs. He said the comter the crash, things have changed." Most securities firms in Japan mission for futures was between said they favor the introduction of one-tenth and one-fifth of that for futures. The strongest proponents the underlying stocks. of futures are foreign securities houses with knowledge and expen-

"Futures are not profitable busi-ness for brokers," Mr. Sudo said. ence gained overseas, brokers said. "We do welcome it," said Mark "But we have to make the market so that the prices can be made smoothly."

Other sources said securities houses may earn money on futures by speculating on their own, rather than from client commissions.

A survey by the Japan Securities Research Institute found that securities houses plan to trade futures mainly for speculation and arbitrage. Institutional investors said they will use futures mostly to

which was started on the Osaka Stock Exchange in June 1987. But "We are planning to use futures as much as possible," said Toshiki that trading centers on the stock Igarashi, chief fund manager for prices of 50 individual companies, international investment at the rather than an index. Settlement of Long-Term Credit Bank. "With trades in the Osaka 50 also entails such insurance, we might feel easidelivery of the actual stocks rather er even if a big decline came than cash, as is the case with most again."

But some global fund managers Brokers said the Osaka 50 was said they wonder if futures are necessary for Japan. "We can hedge any stock-index futures trading. It was considered a compromise then.
Yet the Osaka 50 has proven mamoto, president of Morgan popular. Trading volume is run-ning at about 200 billion yen (\$2.7 agement. Grenfell International Asset Man-

"So, for a while we will be just a careful watcher until we are con-vinced futures are indispensable," be said.

Some stock brokers said they fear trading in futures will disturb

cash trade. They said the danger would arise every three months as settlement dates approach, or when additional

margin was requested.
Yukio Itagaki, director at Kokusai Investment Trust Management, said that in the long term, futures and underlying stocks may interact to make trading ranges narrower than in a single, speculative market.

"However, once the futures index declines at a big discount," he said, "the actual stock market cannot help following downward."

Mr. Murakami of Nikko Securities said the Japanese market will not easily fall prey to program trad-

ing.
In Wall Street all small orders are traded by a computer system and only large amount orders are done by the specialists," he said, "but on the Tokyo Stock Exchange 80 percent of listed stocks are still traded by floor traders and only 20 percent by computer systems.

30% 31% + 1/2 9 992 + 1/2

24½ 15¼ 10½ 8¾ 7 5¾

231/2 24 1474 15 10 101/2 854 81/4 61/4 61/4 -51/2 51/2 -



NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list, complied by the AP, coasists of the 1,000 most troded securities in terms of delicer value.

If is updated twice o year. Via The Associated Press

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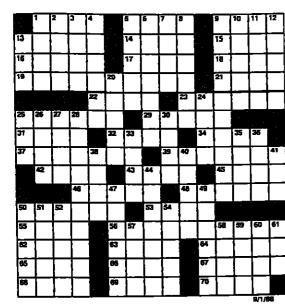
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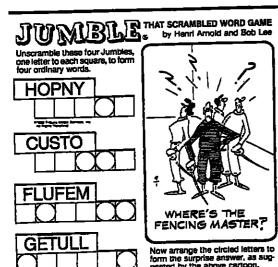
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*C'MON , MARGARET, TELL ME YOUR SECRET. I PROMISE, I WON'T EVEN TELL GOD."



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Answer: What they thought it was when the wimp tried to act like a wolf—A "HOWL"

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BOOKS

ACOUIRED TRAITS: Memoirs of a Geneticist From the Soviet Union

By Raissa L. Berg. Translated from the Russian by David Lowe. 483 pages. \$22.95. Viking Inc., 40 West 23d Street, New York, N. Y. 10010.

Reviewed by Valery N. Soyfer

Reviewed by Valery N. Soyfer

DURING the 1960s in the popular Soviet science magazine Knowledge Is Strength, articles by one Raissa Berg were published. They attracted general attention. For years genetics as science had been banned in the Soviet Union. Suddenly, in her articles, the laws of genetics—for decades hidden from public view and damned as "the mercenary whore of imperialism"—came to life. The pieces were written in a mischievous, allegorical form, stirring the imagination. They had naughty titles, like "What's the Difference Between a Cat and a Dog?" and "Why Does the Hen Not Suffer From Jealousy?"

Abruptly, however, the name of the author,

Hen Not Suffer From Jealousy?"

Abruptly, however, the name of the author, who had so caught the fancy of her readers, disappeared from Soviet journalism. Berg had signed letters in support of the exiled poet Joseph Brodsky. She had petitioned the government to reject capital punishment. She was compelled to emigrate to the United States.

In 1983 she published a book of memoirs with a Russian-language publisher in New York. The English version now appears, with

York. The English version now appears, with four chapters that were not in the Russian

Berg is a gifted storyteller with a long memory. She was born before the 1917 revolution in comfortable circumstances. Her family lived in a Moscow apartment house that had electricity, and gas at a time when they were rare.
There was a liveried doorman at the elevator."

There was a liveried doorman at the elevator.

Her father was the scientist Lev Berg, who had acquired an international reputation for his book "Nomogenesis," in which he proposed a non-Darwinian theory of evolution. From childhood, she was surrounded by the intellectual elite. She studied under the best intellectual elite she studied under the best biologists and worked with N.I. Vavilov, the director of the Academy of Sciences Institute of Genetics, and with Hermann J. Muller, the American geneticist who went to Russia to build socialism and who later received a Nobel Prize. Berg writes with great sympathy of her teachers and scientific colleagues, as well as her more artistic friends. All came to live in terrible

Solution to Previous Puzzle



conditions under Stalin, and some were not

able to save their lives.

After finishing at Leningrad State University, Berg began research at a time when power in Soviet biology was captured by T.D. Lysenko, who literally exterminated genetics as a field of scientific endeavor. Indeed, the most interesting chapters in this book describe the elimination of talented scholars from organized science and the phenomenon of their former colleagues, under fear of political victimization, trying to hide their own consciences. This oppressive environment reared traitors, collaborationists and enemies of science, who cultivated these "acquired traits" with visible satisfaction. "Fear and power greatly facilitate inflammation of the brain," writes Berg.

There are many portraits here of persons.

writes Berg.

There are many portraits here of persons whose names are familiar throughout the Soviet scientific establishment. From commonplace words and situations, the author shapes striking images. She writes of persons with close contact with Stalin (e.g. G.M. Krzhizhanovsky who developed the so-called "Lenin Plan for the Electrification of Russia") and of Lysenko's henchmen. Thanks to her recollections, senko's henchmen. Thanks to her recollections, the real life of Russian intellectuals in the '30s and '40s, a life that is poorly known to presentday Russian youth and to many readers in the West, is reconstituted in print

Indeed, one might even say that the bero of Acquired Traits is the Soviet scientific intel-

The book is given special value by the fact that it was written by a woman, who brought up children and often spent her energy and time in search of bread. She worked in a laboratory competing with men. Descriptions of her daily rounds and living conditions—from communal anartments to the elegant dafrom communal apartments to the elegant da-chas of academicians — are skillfully written and will be especially interesting to American readers. There are fascinating anecdotes, full of the accessory facts that, like a searchlight. can illuminate an era. Consider this one:

. : . :

The state of

A prestigious writer managed to obtain a bottle of hair tonic from the West. That very same evening military officers appeared at his apartment. But instead of taking him to the Lubyanka Prison, they went to a mansion whose windows were completely curtained over. They led the unfortunate man into the bathroom and left him there alone. In a mo-ment, a short, bald, ruddy man appeared in an unbuttoned shirt without a jacket, with general's stripes on his uniform trousers, and deaddrunk. With a thick tongue he said that he had heard about the hair tonic. He wanted a bottle

of it.
"'And who are you?' the writer asked.
"'I am Stalin's son.'

"Do you mean to tell me that your father can't order hair tonic from abroad for you? " 'And did you ever hear of my father order-

ing hair tonic from abroad for anyone?"
Next day the bottle of hair tonic passed into the possession of the offspring who was neglected by his papa. Stalin's son expressed his gratitude most lavishly. The writer received from him as a gift a Teutonic sword that had once embellished a museum, and Goebbels short-haired purebred bitch."

Valery N. Soyfer, the author of several books on genetics and the history of science, is a profes-sor at Ohio State University. He wrote this for The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE American Contract Bridge League's Spring Nationals ended in Salt Lake City, Utah, on August 7 with a victory for one of the country's reatest partnerships in the Life Master Pairs. Marty Bergen of White Plains, New York, and Larry Cohen of Little Falls. New Jersey, who won a string of major titles in the years 1983 to 1985, led into the final session and held on to

win by almost two boards. An inspired play by Bergen on the diagramed deal contributed to the Life Master Pairs result. He landed in six hearts, after a sequence that included after a sequence that included not only a splinter jump to four clubs but also a jump to

five hearts asking for a continuation with heart strength.

West led the club king, and East should have encouraged a continuation, forcing dummy to ruff. That would have safetrick.

But West shifted to a diamond, and dummy's ace col-lected the singleton king. South led the queen, tempting East to ruff, but he refused to compromise his potential

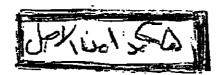
Bergen led the heart queen and continued with a low heart. East played low, and South thought carefully. East

took the deep finesse and was relieved to find that he hadmade the slam.

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SPORTS

The Real Action Is Close to Home

By Sally Jenkins

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — College football is always about geography, but this season may be unusually affected by parochial issues.

A state championship between preseason favorite Florida State and defending national titlest Miami could decide everything; a crosstown game between USC and UCLA is significant in the Heisman Trophy discussion. Florida State is the preseason No. I choice by

every conceivable poll, on the strength of re-turning talent and last season's 26-25 loss to Miami, when the Seminoles came within a failed two-point conversion of the national championship. The rematch is almost too soon - Saturday in the Orange Bowl - but new e, tarting quarterback Chip Ferguson summed up the feeling of predestination at FSU when he said, "If we're going to end up there, we might as well start there."

UCLA's Troy Aikman and Rodney Peete of

Southern Cal are the country's glamour quarter-backs, two strapping guys who hold the hopes of their teams in their arms. They have been photographed, examined and compared so often that Peete says, "We should be roommates." ete says, "We should be roommates."

In the Big Ten, Iowa and Michigan are preseason top-five in some polls, causing John Cooper, Ohio State's first year coach, to remark: "Yeah, I've seen them and I can't sleep at night." Once again the Southeast may have more talent than any other region, but will be bled slowly by its impossible rivalries. "We do beat up on each other," said Alabama Coach Bill Curry.

There is perhaps no team in the country that erches for a national championship more than Webraska, which has been in the top 10 every season save one since 1971 but hasn't won a title during that span. This could finally be the Comhuskers' year, but first they must do two things — overcome the inferiority complex perpetuated by Oklahoma, and win the Big Eight. They also must stop doing things like attempting just 14 passes against Florida State, which beat them by 31-28 in the Fiesta Bowl.

The Cornhuskers started quickly, beating Texas A&M, 23-14, in last weekend's Kickoff

U.S. 6-2 6-3

Pro Leaders

Loriso Savchenko (16). Soviet Union, def.

Chris Evert (3), U.S., def. Conchita Marti-

nez. Spain, 6-4. 6-1.
Barbaro Potter (12). U.S., def. Willrud

Svivia Hanika (15), West Germany del. Sa-

Hale Cloth, U.S., def. Laura Lapi, Italy, 6-4, 6-

Steffi Graf (11. West Germany, def. Eliza-beth Minter. Australia, 6-1, 6-1.

Egraings

1. Steton Edbers, \$330,571. 2, Borls Becker, \$69,135. 3, Mats Willonder, \$405,351. 4, Andre Agassi, \$534,188. 5, Ivan Lendi, \$472,589. 6, Keni Carisson, \$381,808. 7, Emilio Sanchez, \$310,848.

defensive end. Cloimed Shown Badis, wide

Roo Johnson, wide receiver. Placed Gerry

HOCKEY Notional Hockey League BUFFALO—Signed Francois Guay and Grant Thachuk, larwards, and Brad Miller,

iefensemen. HARTFORD—Announced the appointment

Laura Golarsa, Italy, 7-6 (7-4), 6-2,

Classic. There are just five starters back on offense, but one is quarterback Steve Taylor and another is the fleet wide-out, Dana Brinson. The defensive interior had to be rebuilt, and while Nebraska can haul more corn-fed linemen out of the weight room, they will be

COLLEGE FOOTBALL PREVIEW

young ones. Good linebacking helps, in the orm of all-America Broderick Thomas. "I think right now on paper this figures to be a good team." Coach Tom Osborne said.

As usual, Nebraska's fortunes are inter-twined with Oklahoma, which it hasn't beaten in four years. There is no telling what will happen to the Sooners - with quarterback Jamelle Holieway questionable after major reconstructive knee surgery, ta seething controversy over former linebacker Brian Bosworth's snitch-and-tell book and an NCAA inquiry that may conclude this fall. But as Coach Barry Switzer says, "We're not going to disappear from the face of the earth."

There has also been much languishing in the Big Ten, where no team has won a national title since Ohio State in 1968. So why should this season be any different from the other slow

For one, Michigan's Bo Schembechler is whispering that these Wolverines could be his best ever, a boast founded on nine returning offensive starters, even if quarterback Demetrius Brown threw 16 interceptions (and just 10 touchdowns) last season and Jamie Morris is gone. Early meetings with Miami and Notre Dame will tell all, and so will a meeting with Iowa, which has Chuck Hartlieb, who threw for more than 300 yards five times last season. Since Cooper probably can't resurect Ohio State overnight, Iowa Coach Hayden Fry says, "If there is still a big two in the Big Ten, we must be one of them."

There is certainly a Big Two in the Pac-10. where USC and UCLA will in all probability decide the conference title and maybe even the Heisman on Nov. 19. The best team in Los Angeles appears to be USC, with a huxurious 15

starters and 34 of 44 players returning for Coach Larry Smith's second season, which be-speaks a title run. "It's a basic part of our program goal," Smith asserted. The Bruins are harder to figure, since they must replace 13 starters from last year's 10-2 team that won its sixth straight bowl (albeit the Aloha).

The reckoning between Peete and Aikman may be precipitous, but Peete holds 12 USC passing records (197 completions for 2,709 yards, 21 touchdowns and just nine sacks) and Aikman is the probable first pick in the next National Football League draft (178 comple-tions for 2,527 yards, 17 touchdowns.).

"Just because we live in the same city every-body makes it a big deal." Aikman said. "Hopefully it will be."

In the Southwest, only Texas under second-year Coach David McWilliams appears to stand in the way of a fourth consecutive title for Texas A&M. The Aggies have 13 starters left from the Cotton Bowl team that whipped Notre Dame, and are apparently impervious to an ongoing NCAA investigation. But their national championship aspirations must contend with a schedule that started with Nebraska and includes Alabama, LSU and Oklahoma State.

Absolutely nothing is clear in the Southeast. where there will be a free-for-all among six possible bowl teams. Auburn has an able new narterback in Reggie Slack, who replaced Jeff Burger. At Alabama, Curry has a multitude of talent but also worries — tailback Bobby Humphrey, a Heisman candidate, had his jaw broken by a tire iron outside a bar this summer, but should be ready. LSU has a Heisman caliber quarterback in Tom Hodson, Florida has halfback Emmitt Smith, Tennessee a powerful combination in Jeff Francis and Reggie Cobb. and Georgia a grand total of four big yardage backs, although two are sweating academic problems. No school has a prayer of escaping this jumbled conference unscarred.

The Atlantic Coast is a one-team affair, with Clemson's 18 returning starters a given to take a third straight title. The Tigers should also rank in the top five, if their conservative offense



University of Nebraska players, at a practice at the Meadowlands in New Jersey before last weekend's season-opener against Texas A&M.

doesn't stifle them. Quarterback Rodney Williams can pass when he has to, and the defense is universally respected. But Clemson will learn early whether it can go undefeated; it hosts Florida State on Sept. 17.

Florida State doesn't differ greatly from last year's second-ranked team. Massive talent returns in 13 starters, and Heisman candidate Sammie Smith may be the purest running back in the country, having gained 1,230 yards last season while sharing time. Defensively six starters return, including all-America cornerback Deion Sanders.

If the Seminoles can get past the early games

against Miami and Clemson, nothing should prevent them from being No. I at the end of the season. "The element of surprise is the greatest advantage you can have, and we forfeited that by being picked No.1," said Coach Bobby Bowden, "On the other hand, that's what we're striving for."

Among the other independents, West Virginia, Syracuse and Pittsburgh should figure in the polls, while Penn State will make its annual progress into a top 10 team if Heisman contender Blair Thomas, a tailback, recovers from knee surgery. Notre Dame's striking improve-ment under Lou Holtz should continue with

nimble quarterback Tony Rice and converted tailback in Ricky Watters replacing Heisman winner Tim Brown at flankerback. "Last year we reached the point where we could win, Holtz said. "This year we must reach the point where we expect to win."

A contender not to be overlooked is Miami. despite the loss of 16 players to the NFL. That doesn't trouble coach Jimmy Johnson, who has 16 more to replace them and has a ruthlessly accurate quarterback in Steve Walsh. "We will surprise people," said Johnson, whose Hurri-canes have played for the national title three of

SCOREBOARD

TENNIS . U.S. Open: First Round Results

Mikael Pernfars. Sweden. def. Thomas ter. Austria. 7-6 (9-7), 6-2, 3-6, 6-1. Paul Annacone. U.S., def. Massimo ducci, Italy, 6-4, 6-3, 2-6, 6-3.

Patrick Kuhnen, West Get Croon, Sweden, 6-4, 2-4, 7-5, 6-2.

Barry Moir, South Africa, def. Lelf Shiras, U.S. 6-3, 6-4, 5-7, 0-6, 6-2 Emilio Sonchez, Spain, def. Sergia Casal. Spain, 6-3, 6-4, 6-2

U.S. 57, 63, 60, 63. Brad Gilbert (11), U.S., def. Milan Sceiber. rakla. 6-1. 6-3. 6-2. Jim Courier, U.S., det. Horst Skott, Austria. 7-5, 6-4, 6-3.

7-5, 6-4, 6-3, Jamle Yzoso, Peru, def. Pete Sampras, U.S., 6-7 (2-7), 6-7 (4-7), 6-4, 7-5, 6-2, Henri Leconte (10), France, def. Javier Franc. Argentino, 6-4, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4 Franci. Argentino. 6-4, 5-6, 6-3, 6-4. Ramesh Krishnan, India. def. Nuna Marques. Partugal, 6-4, 5-7, 3-6, 7-5, 6-1. Borts Becker (5), West Germany. det. Todd Nelson, U.S. 6-3, 6-0, 7-6 (7-5). Andre Agossi (4), U.S. def. Philip Johnson.

U.S., 7-6 (7-5), 6-3, 6-3. lesi, Italy, e-2, 6-2, 4-6, 6-3

WOMEN

8. Tim Mayofte. \$298,45.7, Henri Leconte, \$229,526. 10, Anders Jarryd. \$268,357. er-Larsen, Denmark, 7-5, 4-6, 6-3 Carlina Bo

Elise Burgin, U.S., def. Eva Ptaff, West Ger-many. 6-3, ref. hom, 147.5385. 3. Stefan Edberg. 126.5333. 4. Andre Agassi. 101.2500. 5. Baris Becker, 92.7143. 6.

pel Chang. U.S., def. Luis Matter, Bra-

Leila Meskhi, Soviet Union, del. Tine Scheu-Adriana Villigran, Argentina. 6-3. 6-0.

Julie Richardson, New Zecland. det. Pal

Medrado, Brazil. 6-2, 7-5.

BASEBALL

American League
CHICAGO—Signed Jerry Hairston, outfielder-designated hitter, Purchased the contract of Carlos Martinez, filird baseman-outfielder. Irom Birmingham of the Southern
League. Traded Rick Harian, pilicher, in Los
Angeles for a player to be named later.
MILWAUKEE—Optioned Tom Filler, pilicher, to Denver of the American Association.
Activated Paul Mirabello, pitcher, from the
18-day disputed list.

-day disabled list. TEXAS--Traded Dale Maharcic pitcher. to

National League
HOUSTON-Activated Alon Ashby, catch-

.acst League. .:_OS ANGELES—Catled up Jose Ganzalez. .ii.elder. (ram Albuqueraue of the Pacific .acst League. Sent Tim Crews. olicher, and

Mike Sharperson, intielder, to Bokersfield of

PITTSBURGH-Recalled Fells Fermin.

on, Sent Dave Rucker, pitcher, to Buttala. BASKETBALL

CLIPPERS—Staned Grant Gondre-

ired reserve.)LIS—Walved Orlando Lowry.

linebacker. Obtained Anthony Griggs, line-backer, from the Cleveland Browns for an

indisclosed draft choice. KANSAS C:TY—Walved Sherman Cocraft.

Redney Lossow, center: Derrick Beasley, ty: Steve Wilburn, delensive end; Greg s, center, and Howard Feggins, corner-k, Placed Tony Eason, quarterback: Lin

the California League

MOIANAPOLIS—

ing N.Y Yankees for Cacillo Guante, pitches

EBANSIZION & V & A S.

Jimmy Connors, 79.3077.7, Pat Cash, 75.9231.8 Yannick Noah, 74.0833, 9, Milesia 72.2308, 10, Tim Mayotte, 68.7333,

WOMEN

BASEBALL

Computer Rankings

1. Ivon Lendi. 155,0000, 2. Mats Wilander,

washington—Placed Russ Grimm.
suard.and Joe Carovella.hightend.on injured
reserve. Resigned Anthony Allen, wide receiver. and Terry Orr, ball back.

and Peter McGeough. defensemen. PITTSBURGH—Signed Steve Guenette. goallender, to a multivear contract. -Signed Peler Toplignetti, de-

ECULLEGE

BENTLEY—Amaunced the resignation of Marilyn Gellsh, payotics director, to accept the same position at the University at New England. BOWLING GREEN—Named Chuck O'Bri-en diving coach, Wayne Wilson assistant hockey coach and Susan Nuity assistant

tackie, on injured reserve.
GREEN BAY—Signed Phillip Eops, wide receiver. Claimed Travis Tucker, tight end, from waivers. Placed Scatt Bolton, wide reswimming coach.
CALIFORNIA-Named Jack Marden and
Anthony Hill assistant track coaches.
EASTERN ILLINOIS—Named Dan Callahan basebail coach. C.W. POST—Named Steve Guthoff faotball offensive line coach.
GEORGIA TECH—Named Sherman Dit-

land assistant basketball coach.

MANHATTAN—Named Nick Mikou baseball coach and Berts Banday assistant soccer defensive back. Placed Herman Heard and ball co Christian Okave, running backs on injured coach, MOUNT ST. VINCENT-Named Chuck LA RAMS—Agreed to terms with Mork
Mancuso otheric director.
NEW ORLEANS—Amounced the resigna-

Herrman, auurierbock.

MINNESOTA—Signed Paul Caffman, Itahi
and, Waived Jamie Fitzperald, safety; Statiors; Ken Leithman, cross cauntry and track for: Ken Lelihman, cross country and fracticoch, and Paul Bridgers, assistant swimming and diving coach. Named tan Wilkinson g: Randy Pasmussen, guarus team ...
par and Brad Beckman, tight ends,
NEW ENGLAND—Re-signed Marvin Alball cooch.
PURDUE—Announced the resignation of PURDUE—Announced inhibits director for ndy Pasmussen, guard; and Riley Wal-g Brod Beckman, tight ends. PACE—Named Tim Kelly assistant base-

running back, and Eric Naposki, lineback-PURDUE—Announced the resignation of Walved Rich Camarillo, punter; Mike Carol Mertler, associate athletic director for women's sports.
SACRAMENTO STATE—Named Ron Mc-

boll coaches.
SLIPPERY ROCK—Named Pabertha Abnev associate Girector of athletics.
SOUTHWESTERN LOUSIANA—Named
Rend - Stephers Interim track and field coach.
TEXAS EL-PASO—Named Bob Kitchens

ar: Dennis Gadbols, wide receiver, and form Gibsan, detensive and, on injured reserve.

N.Y. JETS—Claimed Robin Cole, linebacker, and Ralph Jarvis, detensive end, off waivers, Waived Darvis Pearson, wide receiver. Placed Ken Rose, linebacker, on Injured reserve.

Placed Ken Rose, linebacker, on Injured reserve.

PHIL ADELPHIA—Re-signed Mark Konechy, running back, and Jonathan Durnauld.

Herald Eribune

Reaching More Than a Third of a Million

Readers in 164 Countries Around the World.

Schimber, South Africa, 6-3, 4-6, 6-2.
Helen Kelesi, Canada, def. Carol Christian,

1. Steff Grat, \$1,009,961, 2. Martina Navrati-lova, \$425,033, 1. Gabriela Sabatial, \$425,758, 4. Chris Evert. \$178,602, 5. Pam Shriver, \$370,158, 4. Notalia Zvereva, \$266,591, 7. Hetena Sukava, \$260,662, 8. Zina Garrison, \$230,327, 9. Lori McNeil, \$191,348, 10. Claudia Kohde-Kilsch,

Tour Points

1, Sieffi Graf. 4460. 2, Martina Navratilovo,
2,361. 3, Gobrielo Sobatini, 2,795. 4, Chris Evert,
2,610. 5, Pom Striver, 2,306. 6, Helena Sukova,
1,783. 7, Natalia Zvereva, 1,621. 8, Zina Garrison, 1,459. 9, Cloudia Kohde-Kilsch, 1,390. 18.
Lori McNeil, 1,292.

Tuesday's Line Scores

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Detroit 512 006 886—1 7 2		~1	7			
Chicago 809 219 10x-4 12 1	Stewart Bo					
Terrell and Health; Biffiger, Rosenberg (6),	SIEWSTI D	eare a Jerne				
8.Jones (8) and Fish, W—Bittiger, 2-4, L—		ours citemen	IIIS CILIU.			
Terreit, 7-11, Sv—B.Jones (1).						
Cleveland 200 008 902-1 10 1						
Kansas City 000 100 800—1 6 1	Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches	"Roger Clemens is just another	ahead run and drove in			
Candletti, Havens (7) and Allanson; Power,	OAKLAND, California -	man," said Stewart (16-11). "He	the White Sox sent Det			
Gleaton (9), Farr (9) and Quirk, W—Condicti,		mining said storage (10-11). 110	favorb stacket defeat			
11-8. L-Power, 5-6. Sv-Hovens (1).	Against Dave Stewart, even Roger	pitched an excellent ballgame,	tomm straight detear			

Teronto 001 009 016—2 10 s Milwaukee 980 120 38%—6 12 s Musselman, D.Ward (a). T.Castillo (7) and Butera: Higuera, 124. L.—Musselman, 5-1 HRs— Milwaukee, Deer 2 (20). Minnesata 009 429 000—6 7 1 Texas 320 007 002—8 13 8 8 Smith, Particol (1). Barenuer (4) and R.Smith. Portugal (3), Berenguer (6) and

to a 1-0 victory over Boston. He, Coles (7), Bradley (3).

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NATIONAL LEAGUE NATIONAL LEAGUE

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New York 806 800 10x—1 6 0

Rosmussen. McCulters (8) and Sanitago:
Oledo and Lvans. W—Oledo. 9-12. L—Rosmussen. 12-8.

Pilhsburgh 044 000 000—4 5 1

Cincinnati 600 000 00x—6 5 6

Fisher, Kloper (11, Dunle (7) and Prince:
Duackson, Franco (9) and Reed. W—Dulocison. 19-a. L—Fisher. 7-10. 3v—Franco (22).

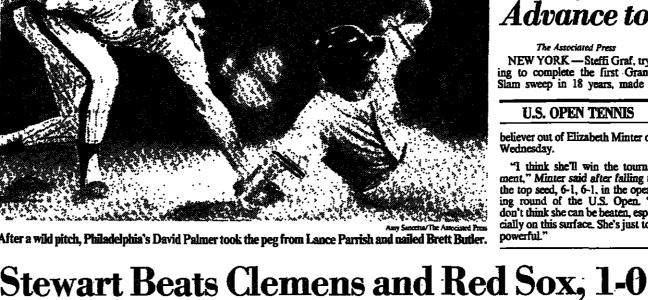
Los Angeles 200 00—2 5 1

Montreal 960 029 000—2 5 1 Montreal 980 020 000—2 6 1 Hershiser and Sciascia; Holman, McGath-gan (8) and Filtzeraid, W—Hershiser, 18-8 L—Holman, 2-A

St. Louis 400 810 804—9 8 2
Atlants 506 800 801—1 7 7
Mathews, Quisenberry (9) and Peno; Jimenez, Puleo (5), Acher (7). Alvarez (8), Macrison (9) and Virgil, W—Mathews J-4, L—Jimenez, I-6, NR—St. Louis, Oquendo (7).
Sas Francisco 181 800 138—5 9 3
Philadelphia 180 039 033—7 6 1
D.Robinson. Lefterts (7), Garrells (8), and
Melvin. Breniv (7): Palmer, Tefvilve (7), Ruilla (8), Bedrasion (8) and Parrish, W—Bedroson, 4-6, L—Lefterts, 2-8, HR—Philadelonia,
Braalev (8).
Chicose 21 806 816—4 8 1
Houston 920 92 21x—7 18 1

Major League Standings

508 15"5 462 21"1 439 21"2 406 29 NATIONAL LEAGUE L Pa. GB 575 777 504 12 500 1277 442 1775 417 24 New York Pittsburgh Montreal Chicago St. Louis Los Angeles Houston Son Francisco Cincianati Son Diego Allania 77 54 588 — 71 61 538 65 67 63 523 87 67 64 511 10



After a wild pitch, Philadelphia's David Palmer took the peg from Lance Parrish and nailed Brett Butler.

Graf, Evert and Agassi Advance to 2d Round

The Associated Press NEW YORK - Steffi Graf, trying to complete the first Grand Slam sweep in 18 years, made a

U.S. OPEN TENNIS

believer out of Elizabeth Minter on Wednesday.

"I think she'll win the tournament," Minter said after falling to the top seed, 6-1, 6-1, in the opening round of the U.S. Open. "I don't think she can be beaten, especially on this surface. She's just too

didn't even know the score or that it was her turn to serve." Third-seeded Chris Evert made history by playing in her 18th straight Open. Evert, a six-time Open winner,

"You could see she was intimi-

dated," said Graf, who has won 29

matches in a row. "Sometimes she

tied the women's record for consecutive U.S. Open championships played when she beat Conchita Martinez of Spain, 6-4, 6-1. This tournament means a lot of

memories and history to me," said Evert, who equaled the record set by Pam Teeguarden from 1967-84. Andre Agassi, the No. 4 men's seed, won his first match ever at the Open with a 7-6 (7-5), 6-3, 6-3 victory over a fellow American, Philip

Agassi, who has won 19 straight Grand Prix matches and six titles OAKLAND, California - man," said Stewart (16-11). "He the White Sox sent Detroit to its Jose Oquendo hit a three-run homer this year, is being touted as the next and Greg Mathews shut out the great American player. But the 18vear-old from Las Vegas said was not feeling any pressure.

"I play tennis for myself, not to fulfill other people's expectations, said Agassi, who lost in the first round here the past two years. Five-time champion Jimmy

Connors started his 19th U.S. Open with a 6-3, 6-2, 6-2 victory over Agustin Moreno of Mexico. Other men's seeds advancing to

the second round were No. 7 Yannick Noah and No. 13 Jonas Svens-

In women's play, ninth-seeded Lori McNeil, No. 12 Barbara Potter and No. 15 Sylvia Hanika won their opening matches.

If Graf was the Open, she will

become the first player since Margaret Court in 1970 to win the Australian, French, Wimbledon and U.S. championships in the same year. But that wasn't the No. 1 subject on her mind Wednesday.

"I'm just trying to win the U.S. Open," she said. "The Grand Slam just happens to come with it."
Unlike Graf, Agassi got a good workout in his opening match.

Johnson, who played on two NCAA championship teams at the University of Georgia, pushed Agassi to the limit in the first set and made him battle for points throughout the match.

Giants Cautious About Status Of Suspended All-Pro Taylor

the NFL.

Young said the media's continu-

some. "We got [linebacker Carl] Banks signed," he said, "and may-

FSCORTS & CHIMFS

instead of Lawrence."

ERA in July.

WASHINGTON - Lawrence gram 100 percent." Taylor, the all-pro linebacker suspended 30 days this week for vio-lating the National Football tation for substance abuse by the in seven games. York Giants immediately after the suspension ends.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Stewart outdueled Clemens, and

behind first-place Detroit in the

American League East while Oak-

land extended its Western Division

in the American League East.

George Young the team's vice president and general manager, said Tuesday that the original announcement that Taylor would miss only four games may not be "The problem is obviously seri-

ous. This may be more than a fourweek thing," said Young.
"He's got to prove he's ready to play and also prove to the commissioner he's ready to play.... We're not necessarily thinking it's a 30-

Said Wellington Mara, owner of the Giants: "This is not a 30-day suspension. This is a 30-day mini

"We owe it to Lawrence Taylor to be as hard on him as we possibly can. That's his only chance to lick this. To be easy on him would be



which I knew he was going to do. I just wanted to be a little bit better." tle. a three-run homer by Scott Bradley in the sixth beloed seal Stewart, who threw his second shutout of the season, leads the New York's sixth straight defeat. the Boston Red Sox into first place major leagues with 14 complete Indians 4, Royals 1: In Kansas games. He scattered five hits, City, Missouri, Tom Candiotti and walked three and struck out eight, Brad Havens combined on a six-

"Roger Clemens is just another ahead run and drove in another as Cardinals 9, Braves 1: In Atlanta,

Mariners 7. Yankees 1: In Seat- Braves on four hits

innings.

Glenn Hubbard squeezed home a including the side in the ninth. hitter that stopped a Royal winning run in the sixth inning Tuesday night, leading the Oakland Athletics five decisions to reach his career-Clemens (15-10) has lost his last streak at four games. Brewers 6, Blue Jays 2: In Milhigh total for losses. He finished waukee, Rob Deer drove in five runs to help Ted Higuera to his The Red Sox stayed one game August 0-5 with a 7.33 earned-run fifth consecutive victory. average after going 4-0 with a 1.64 Rangers 8. Twins 6: In Arling-White Sox 4, Tigers 1: In Chicaton, Texas, Cecil Espy's two-run

lead to nine games over Minnesota. go, Harold Baines scored the gohomer with one out in the ninth lifted the Rangers. Orioles 5, Angels 2: In Anaheim, California, home runs by Eddie Murray and Joe Orsulak helped Dave Schmidt win his fourth

winning streak. Phillies 7, Giants 5: In the Na-Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches unkind. He has to follow the pro- tional League, in Philadelphia, arbitrator ruled Wednesday. rookie Ron Jones singled home two Gary Kovach. Taylor's agent, runs in a three-run eighth that handed San Francisco its sixth loss

capped a six-run tirst and Danny League drug policy states that Jackson became second-time offenders, like Taylor, 19-game winner. Jackson became the league's first must undergo some kind of reha-Mets 1, Padres 0: in New York,

Gary Garter drove in the run that edged San Diego. Left fielder Kevin ing focus on Taylor has grown tire-McReynolds, who threw out runners at home and second base, doubled off Dennis Rasmussen to start the players be made free agents be they'll start talking about him the seventh and scored when Carter followed with a single.

winner on a pinch-hit single in the sixth by Danny Walling as a 10-hit attack beat Chicago. (UPI, AP) Arbiter Rules Collusion

Dodgers 4. Expos 2: In Montre-

al, Alfredo Griffin had two hits and

scored twice in support of Orel

Astros 7. Cubs 4: In Houston.

Alan Ashby, returning to the start-

ing lineup after two months on the

disabled list, drove in a run with a

sacrifice fly and scored the game-

Hershiser's six-hitter.

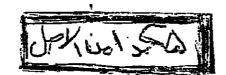
The Associated Press straight and end a five-game Angel NEW YORK - Baseball teams conspired against signing (ree agents after the 1986 season, an George Nicolau found that clubs violated a provision in the collective bargaining agreement that prevents teams from acting in concert. League's substance abuse policy, end of the week. "He is going to won't necessarily return to the New follow the guidelines established by Luis Quinones's two-run double tember that owners conspired Another arbitrator ruled last Sepagainst free agents between the 1985 and 1986 seasons.

In 2d Free-Agent Case

The current case, begun 19 months ago, centers on eight players who went past the Jan. 8 deadline to re-sign with their former clubs. Damage hearings will be scheduled and the union is expected to ask that again. Seven players were granted renewed free agency a year ago.

"It's tough to play against a guy like that because he hits the ball so low, he plays real quick and he hits two-handed from both sides," Agassi said. "I'm just glad I got through it."

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ART BUCHWALD

The TV Zapper Is King

WASHINGTON — The net-works are terribly worried about losing their audiences these days. Between the writers' strike, cable television. VCR machines and independent programming, the American people are having an entertainment orgy and driving the

television moguls up the wall.
Probably what affects TV more than anything else is the remotecontrol clicker which has out all programming

decisions into the hands of the Before its arrival, most peo-ple, particularly

men, were too lazy to get out of their chairs or

beds to alter the Buchwald channel. Sometimes the set stayed on the same station for weeks. But this has all changed since some ge-nius invented the remote-control device which makes it possible for every man, woman and child in this country to zap any show off the air.

The greatest remote artist I know is Frederick Steinmetz, who has tuned out more commercials and situation comedies than any zapper within the continental United

His living room wall is covered with 500 different TV remote-control models which were handcrafted by a Japanese Sony dealer in Osaka, New Jersey.

Fred showed me the calluses he has developed over the years from clicking programs. How does he operate?

For starters, he practices on the morning shows. "I usually begin by zapping Bry-ant Gumbel and Jane Pauley off

Prince Live on Europe TV

the face of the earth."

The Associated Press ROME - Prince's "Lovesexy" concert in Dortmund Sept. 9 will be televised live throughout Europe and in many other countries, possibly including the Soviet Union, organizers announced. The concert will also be shown in South Korea. It will not be broadcast in the United States, Canada, Japan and Australia because Prince will be touring those countries in the next six

"Any particular reason?"

asked. He tried to reassure me. "It's nothing personal - it's just that I don't like Willard Scott wishing 100-year-old people 'Happy Birthday When I tune out the Today show, I try to catch 30 seconds of 'Good Morning America,' and from there it's just an easy click to the 'CBS Morning Show.'

"Do you watch the 'Morning

Show for very long?" "That would be a waste," he responded. "I switch it off as soon as the commercials come on. By then my fingers are limbered up, and I can start working on the cable stations. They really are the pits in the morning, although sometimes I get lucky and hit an old 'I Love Lucy' or 'Barney Miller' segment."

"When you find something like that, do you stay with it?"
"Why would I want to stick with

one show when I have 26 channels to choose from? The reason I became a zapper in the first place was because no matter what program I had on. I was always sure that the grass was greener on the next chan-nel. Once you start clicking, you have to keep doing it to assure yourself that you are not missing anything. Let me give you an exam-ple: It's 6:30 P.M., so I tune into Dan Rather and the evening news, Okay, so he starts talking about Burma. Good night, Dan. Now I click over to Brokaw. He's doing an exclusive interview with Lloyd Bentsen. I say to Brokaw, 'I'm sending you to the ozone."

"So that leaves Jennings on ABC as your only hope."
"Are you kidding? I have CNN,
C-Span and ESPN for my news."
"ESPN is not news," I said. "It's

all sports." "Correct. And if they're showing Oklahoma playing a 1967 football game against Texas. I'm going to zap Jennings even if he makes me 'Person of the Week.' What you have to understand is that we zappers are in charge of programming now, and they can no longer make us watch anything we don't want

"You play tough, Steinmetz." "Somebody has to make the lifeand-death decisions in TV programming and I'd rather it be me than Larry Tisch."

Dr. Billy Taylor: **Mixing Creativity** With Reliability

By Mike Zwerin International Herald Tribune

N EW YORK — Dr. Billy Taylor is so busy he learned how to save time by running through the first set in his mind on the way to the gig, so that by the time he got there it was psychologically already the second set.

It's hard to imagine how such commutational trompe l'oreille would provide enough keyboard and improvisational chops to compensate for all the time spent on myriad related endeavors. Somehow, though, he manages not to short-change any of them and appears anything but frantic about getting everything done. To call him "multi-talented" would be an understatement, to describe his career as "prestigious" inadequate. "Unique" might

He has visited the Soviet Union both as a pianist and as one of five American members of an international commission of composers and educators formed by the American Council of Learned Societies together with the Union of Soviet Composers. He has been consultant to the American delegation to UNESCO, produced concerts for IBM, served on the board of directors of the Rockefeller Foundation and ASCAP, and was vice president of the National Association of Recording Arts

Founder and president of Jazzmobile, an outreach organization that brings jazz to disadvantaged neighborhoods, he has been awarded the keys to six major North American cities. More than any single musician, he helped open the electronic media to what little jazz they now emit - his National Public Radio programs "Taylor Made Piano" and "Jazz Alive" won Peabody Awards, and he won an Emmy for an appearance on CBS's "Sunday Morning." He has written articles for the Saturday Review of Literature and Esquire and a book about the history of jazz piano. His voice has spoken in commercials for such products as Budweiser beer and McDonald's. His discography lists 35 albums under his own name. While accompanying Lester Young, Charlie Parker, Miles Davis, Slim Gaillard and just about everyone who ever played in the club described as "The Jazz Corner of the World," he established the record for the longest continuous run at

That is a mere digest of Taylor's biography. One question is whether it can be called eclectic or schizophrenic. If it is true, as some believe, that to play jazz honestly you must be an outlaw, there are other questions to be posed. "Outlaw" does not imply breaking any legal or ethical laws. But jazz is, or should be, protest music on some level. All great improvisers break musical laws. The necessary balance of individualism and group interaction is a model for an idealistic social system rarely if ever achieved on a political level. How can you protest any facet of the status quo when you contribute to and are beholden to it? These are questions raised with regard to Billy Taylor, and he raises them himself.

"I used to feel funny about being so closely related to the establishment," he says. "I was on many committees for many years, I banged on a lot of tables and people patted me on the head and I got nowhere. In 1958, I was invited by the Musical Educators National Conference to speak on the advisability of using jazz in an educational context. I had previously attended a seminar in Yale during which we had designed an entire curriculum. I told them they were losing students and risked losing their own jobs because they would not teach American classical music. They said, 'Don't call us, we'll call you.' This was part of the negativity I took into the National Council for the Arts."

Taylor was the second jazz musician, after Duke Ellington, to be appointed to the National Council, which decides which art gets how much subsidy money in the United States. He had defended the thesis "Jazz as America's Classical Music" for his doctorate, he felt strongly about it, he knew he was one of the few who knew the music from the inside and who could also present a lucid case: "During the six years in the 70s that I served on the National Council, the subsidies allotted to jazz increased from \$50,000 a year to over \$1 million. I realized I could after all make a differ-

Born in 1921 in Greenville, North Carolina, he was a sociology major at Virginia State College before coming to New York, where he immediately attracted the attention of Art Tatum, Teddy Wilson, Billy
Kyle and other of "my models" who helped
him get work in such clubs as Cafe Society,
Hickory House and London House. He
gram
job.
"Jazz
cert.



was a fluid and imaginative two-handed piano player, he had a radiant smile, and showing up on time and sober made him swing none the less.

Taylor was free-lancing around New York when he got a long distance call from the pianist Al Haig, who said he was sup-posed to open with Charlie Parker and Strings at Birdland that night but would be late. "Can you cover for me?" he asked. Haig was not specific about whether he meant just the rehearsal. To be sure, Taylor stuck around and when Haig was still not there he played the opening right as well. The following right he stayed home until the manager called to say Haig was still nowhere to be found. Taylor jumped into a taxi and ended up playing the rest of the week. Two weeks later, Bud Powell did not appear for an engagement and the manager called Taylor to fill in again. The manager said he couldn't be bothered with people who didn't show up, so Taylor became house pianist for close to two years.

Taylor has a soothing voice, is a clear enunciator and knows about the importance of combining honesty with commu-nication. He started a 12-year run as host of a jazz program on the New York radio station WNEW, playing, for example, bal-lads by John Coltrane. When National Public Radio polled its member stations to ask what they could do from Washington that could not be done locally, one common response was "produce a jazz program," and Taylor was just the man for the job. His weekly 90-minute show called "Jazz Alive" recorded musicians in con-

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Taylor's theory is that "people playing before an audience usually play differently from their recordings. The spirit can be much more exciting. A lot of guys told me how much that exposure meant in terms of future jobs."

He has participated in three State De-artment tours, been guest artist at the White House three times and has been appointed artist in residence by Notre Dame and other universities. He has six honorary university degrees. The conductor Maurice Abravanel, a fellow member of the National Council of the Arts, commissioned Taylor to write a piece for his Utah Symphony Orchestra (the program read "Mahler, Bartok, Taylor") and this year Taylor received a \$20,000 "Jazz Master" award from the same council he once served on.

Spending so much time close to big money, some of it is bound to rub off. Officials who control the culture business are more likely to relate to someone with a doctorate who shows up on time. A reliable creator, the best of both worlds. There are other examples of creative people who know how to play the power game — though not always with so much diversity. More power to them. But there are also unworthy people who know how to play this game - and many worthies who lose out because they cannot play it.

In the case at hand, I suppose it comes down to this — we should be grateful that the image and worldly interests of our music are being so well defended by someone who was once house pianist at Bird-

The widow of Pa YI, China's last emperor, says Bernardo Bertoluc-c's "The Last Emperor" distorted the truth to appeal to Western tastes. "Some parts of the film do not correspond with reality," Li Shuxian, 63, told Agence France-Presse. She was married to Pu Yi from 1962 until his death in 1967. She disliked some of the scenes of Pu Yi with his first wife and concubine. "In that era, even commoners' doughters, when they entered their husbands' families, put themselves first at the service of their mothers-in-law," she said.

PEOPLE

Last Emperor's Widow Says Film Distorts Facts

Sir Peter Hall is fulfilling a long-held ambition by staging Shake-speare in the 2,300-year-old amphitheater of Epidauros in southern Greece. Britain's National Theatre will present "The Winter's Tale," "Cymbeline" and "The Tempest" over the weekend. The Epidauros performances mark the end of Hall's 15 years as the National The atre's director. In December, he will start to direct his own small theater company.

Bruce Springsteen's wife, Ju-lianne Phillips, 28, filed for divorce from the rock superstar, claiming "irreconcilable differences." They were married in 1985. Rumors began this spring that the couple had separated. During this summer (1) concert tour, Springsteen, 38, has been linked with Patti Scialia, 36 his E Street Band's backup singer.

Stanley Kramer has been signed to produce and direct a movie about the life of Lech Walesa, leader of Poland's outlawed Solidarity union. The screenplay for the mov-ie, "Polonaise," was written by Daniel Taradash, who won an Oscar in 1953 for "Here to Eternity." The script is based on lengthy meetings with Walesa in Poland.

John Denver, who is negotiating with the Soviet Union about a possible spaceship ride, is getting an astronaut-like physical examina-tion at the Johnson Space Center in Houston. The singer said he is not the only well-known American who wants to make the possible space trip and said U.S. State Department officials have posed no objections. "Let me be clear, I would give my guitar to go into space," he

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